THE YIDDISH PRESS

AN AMERICANIZING AGENCY

MORDECAI SOLTES

To my dear
Cousin and Friend,
Arthur Miller.
With the compliments of the
writer,
Mordecai Soltes.
Jan. 1925.

THE YIDDISH PRESS

AN AMERICANIZING AGENCY

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By

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Arverne, Long Island — Mordecai Soltes

November, 1923.

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INTRODUCTION

It is generally agreed that there is a great need to-day for civic instruction which will function more effectively. Our life and needs are becoming more complex; our standards of civic behavior are being constantly revised upwards, and the civic responsibilities which our citizens must discharge are becoming increasingly difficult.

Education for citizenship should occupy a central position in the public school curriculum. The civic possibilities of all the school subjects should be utilized to a maximum, and the specific ideals of citizenship should become the possession of the pupils as a result of their entire school training and activity.

In addition there should be provided, wherever necessary, aside from the general courses, supplementary instruction to meet specific needs of pupils, which shall have been ascertained beforehand. This suggestion applies with particular force to schools which are located in neighborhoods of comparatively large immigrant populations. Wherever fairly homogeneous groups of children could be located, it would prove best to make a diagnosis of the civic virtues and deficiencies of the corresponding adult group, to establish their prevailing civic characteristics, both favorable and unfavorable, and to develop, on the basis of the outstanding needs revealed, special supplementary courses that would tend to prevent or correct the expected shortcomings, to improve the desirable traits and approved

qualities which are insufficiently or wrongly developed, and to capitalize fully the civic potentialities of the younger generation.

To execute such a program of scientific analysis of civic characteristics of the adult group and the development of courses to be given in the public schools to correct civic deficiencies revealed, it is necessary first to ascertain, even though it be at best merely an approximation, the extent of the contributions toward a proper civic development made by other agencies aside from the school, so as to establish the specific function which the latter has to perform.

It should be remembered that the character of the adult citizen, native or naturalized, is the result of the interplay of various forces which exert their influence upon him and which directly and indirectly aid in determining what type of citizen he is to become in his actions, thoughts and sentiments. Among these extra-school agencies might be included the home, the pulpit, the community center, the theater, the mutual aid society, the trade union, and the press, whether printed in the vernacular or in a foreign language. In this study we are concerned with the analysis and appraisal of the extent and character of the civic attitudes contained in the editorials of the Yiddish press to which the immigrant Jews of New York are exposed.

There are in the United States about 1,500 foreign language newspapers and magazines with an aggregate circulation of about 8,000,000, which are printed in 33 languages and are found in every State in the Union.[1]

[1] Literary Digest, April 3, 1920, p. 48.

There has been considerable discussion in recent years—very heated at times—as to the place and desirability of the foreign language press in America. During the war it was proposed by some that it be abolished altogether. Such an extreme proposal does not reflect clear thinking on the subject but indicates a disregard of the facts, which usually leads to hasty, inconsiderate action. The present study is one of the first attempts to raise this question out of the realm of mere conjecture and speculation to that of objective analysis and evaluation.

CHAPTER I

The Yiddish Daily Press of New York City

The Yiddish press may be analyzed from several points of view. The type of advertising which it carries could form the subject of investigation, to ascertain whether there is discernible any relationship between the advertisers and the avowed policy of each newspaper. The proportion of space devoted to various features, the development of special methods of treatment of news items and similar questions could be advantageously determined. But the writer considered it advisable, in making a study of so extensive a subject, to limit, as far as possible, the material under consideration, so as to arrive at results which are indisputable, and to be in a position to retrace the steps taken and to check up any phase of the data or facts upon which the conclusions are based. In the present study an attempt is made to anaylze the influence of the largest and most important part of the American Jewish press—the Yiddish daily press of New York City, with particular attention to one special phase,—the civic attitudes expressed in its editorials.

It has been deemed appropriate to introduce first a short account of theYiddish press as a whole—to tell briefly the story of its rise and rapid development during the past three decades and a half.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The roots of the American Yiddish daily press reach down to 1885, in which year the *Yiddishes Tageblatt* or Jewish Daily News, the first and oldest Yiddish daily in New York City, and probably in the world,[1] was founded by Kasriel H. Sarasohn, a far-sighted and enterprising Russian Jew. Just as the English newspaper in the Colonial days started as a weekly, which was later changed to a daily, so the pioneers in Yiddish journalism in America attempted at first to publish weeklies. The earliest examples of the latter are *Die Jüdische Post*, established by Dr. Henry Gersoni in 1872, and *Die New Yorker Yiddishe Zeitung*, established in the same year by K. H. Sarasohn. These two first known attempts were failures, for both soon found it necessary to suspend publication. Apparently Sarasohn was not discouraged by his first unsuccessful enterprise, for he proceeded in 1874 to found *Die Yiddishe Gazetten*, which was a success from the very outset, and out of which grew several years later the first Yiddish daily.

The *Tageblatt* was printed in Judeo-German, and assumed from the beginning a conservative attitude, which policy it has maintained to this day. It represents the Orthodox-Zionist element among the Jewish immigrants, furnishes material that aims to satisfy their special needs and interests, and does not appear on Saturdays or on Jewish holidays. It has also continued to publish the

[1] The first successful periodical in Yiddish was established in Russia in 1863 by Alexander Zederbaum who published *Kol Mevaser* as a supplement to the Hebrew weekly, *Hamelitz*. The first Yiddish daily in Russia, *Der Freind*, was established in St. Petersburg in January, 1903, almost two decades later than in America!

weekly issue, *Die Yiddishe Gazetten*, which contains a resume of the specifically Jewish news of the world for the preceding week, but devotes most of its space to fiction, poetry, miscellaneous articles on politics, history, science and education, and popular literary material for the family.

The rising tide of Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe in the eighties and nineties of the past century, following the promulgation of the so-called May Laws in Russia, discriminating against Jews, paved the way for a successful effort in Yiddish journalism. It brought noted Jewish writers to our shores, and created the demand for a special Yiddish press, to meet the needs of the newly-arrived immigrants.

Since the first Yiddish daily made its appearance, about a dozen daily periodicals have been launched, of which there remain at present[1] the following four in New York City: 1) *Yiddishes Tageblatt* or Jewish Daily News (established in 1885); 2) *Vorwaerts* or the Jewish Daily Forward (established in 1897); 3) *Yiddisher Morgen Journal* or the Jewish Morning Journal (established in 1901); and 4) *Der Tog* or Day-Warheit (established in 1914 and 1905 respectively,—merged in 1919.) The newspapers that disappeared either suspended publication altogether or were consolidated with more successful rival journals, because the field did not prove sufficiently nutritive for all. Among the most recent examples of periodicals that

[1] November, 1920. There are, in addition, a large number of weekly and monthly literary and family magazines and trade journals printed in Yiddish, some of them auxiliary publications of the dailies. Together with the latter, they constitute a journalistic activity which surpasses, perhaps, that of any immigrant group in America.

either suspended publication or were absorbed by stronger rivals are: *Die Yiddishe Welt* (1902–1904), *Der Taeglicher Herold* (1891–1904), consolidated with *Die Warheit* in 1905, *Der Fihrer* (1915), *Haint* (1919), *Die Warheit* (1905–1919), merged with *Der Tog* in 1919, and *Die Zeit* (Dec., 1920 to May, 1922).

With the exception of the *Morgen Journal*, all the existing dailies are afternoon papers, and each of them came into being in response to a definite social need.[1] The espousal of the cause of Jewish labor was entrusted successively to a) the *Volks Zeitung*, a weekly which started in 1886 and which lasted for three years; b) the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, a weekly which was founded by the United Hebrew Trades in 1890; c) *Das Abendblatt*, a daily which was founded in 1894 and which was an outgrowth of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*; and ultimately d) the *Vorwaerts* which was established in 1897 under very difficult financial circumstances, but which has become the largest and most profitable foreign language newspaper in America. The *Morgen Journal*, the only morning paper printed in Yiddish, was established by Jacob Saphirstein to fill a special need. Unemployed workers eagerly scan its want-ad columns in the morning in search of work. Others turn to it because they are anxious to learn as early as possible of the events of the previous day. As a result, the *Morgen Journal* prints more want-ads than any other Yiddish daily, and occupies a pre-eminent position as a Jewish news-gathering

[1] In December, 1920, the *Zeit* (or Jewish Times) was established as the organ of the Poale Zion Party. It was compelled to suspend publication, however, in May, 1922. A new daily, *Freiheit*, has been in existence since April 2, 1922. Cf Appendix B, p. 184.

agency. The *Tog* was founded upon the initiative of Herman Bernstein, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Bernard Semel, to provide an outlet for the following tendencies which have been gaining the ascendency:—a) to raise the tone of Yiddish journalism, to establish higher literary standards, etc.; b) to afford the constructive forces of all elements of American Jewry an opportunity for expression. Aside from the *Vorwaerts*, all of the present newspapers are decidedly Zionistic, the *Tageblatt* and *Morgen Journal* representing the Orthodox and Conservative groups, and the *Tog* reflecting the attitudes of the liberal and radical groups.

While the influence of the New York dailies is felt throughout the country, independent Yiddish daily newspapers have been established from time to time in larger cities of considerable Jewish population. Among those in existence at the present writing[1] are *Der Taeglicher Juedischer Courier* or the Daily Jewish Courier, and *Der Taeglicher Yiddisher Kol*, or the Daily Jewish Call, both established in Chicago, Ill., in 1887 and 1900, respectively; *Die Yiddishe Welt* or the Jewish World of Cleveland, which was founded in 1908 by Samuel Rocker, and which absorbed the Jewish Daily Press in 1914; and, finally *Die Yiddishe Welt* or the Jewish World of Philadelphia which was established in February, 1914, by Jacob Ginsburg. It is not within the province of this thesis to undertake a detailed consideration of the content of these newspapers which are published outside of New York. But, it is safe to assume that, just as the papers printed in the vernacular throughout the country are mainly reflections of the

[1] November, 1920. In 1922 the Jewish Guardian, a Yiddish and English daily was established in Cleveland, Ohio.

large metropolitan newspapers, with the exception of cases in which the editors or publishers are men of unusual personality, so the out-of-town Yiddish daily periodicals usually follow the lead of, and adopt the tone set by the Yiddish daily journals of the metropolis.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

The earlier Yiddish newspapers were dominated linguistically by a very strong German influence, but they gradually assumed an American character, and to-day the influence of the native press and of the American environment in general upon the form, make-up, and content of the Yiddish press, is easily discernible. Even the language used has undergone a radical change since 1885. The principal element in the Yiddish language is a dialect of German spoken in the Rhine regions during the Middle Ages. As the German Jews expanded eastward on account of the indignities heaped upon them and the persecutions to which they were subjected during the Crusades and as a result of the Black Death, Judeo-German, which contains also Hebrew and Slavic elements, became, in time, the common tongue of several millions of Jews who lived in Poland, Russia, Austria and other European countries. The tendency of the Jews throughout the Diaspora to write the vernacular of the various lands in which they dwelt in Hebrew characters,[1] resulted in the utilization of the Hebrew alphabet in the case of Yiddish. This facilitated the acquisition and accelerated the spread of the Yiddish

[1] Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. I. P. 446 "Transliteration of Foreign Languages"—Mark Lidzbarsky, Ph.D.

tongue. When the Jews were again forced to wander westward during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, they carried this language with them into their new homes in western Europe and northern America. Through contact with other languages and civilizations, Yiddish has been considerably modified by the accession of Polish, Russian and English terms and forms.

It is interesting to note that in Russia, which was the largest center of Jewish population in the world, Yiddish was looked upon as a jargon. It was despised by the radicals, who preferred to use the Russian language, as well as by the leaders of the *Haskalah* (enlightenment) movement, who adhered tenaciously to the ancient Hebrew tongue. In America, however, the pioneers in the Jewish labor movement, in their desire to reach and influence the masses, utilized the Yiddish language advantageously for the promulgation of their ideas. They simplified and popularized the Yiddish tongue, which, until then had been used almost exclusively by Jews who were ignorant of the Hebrew language. In addition, the growth of the nationalist movement among Jews, intensified after the Kishineff massacre of 1903, was followed by an extended use of Yiddish as a literary medium. In fact, the past twenty-five years have witnessed the increasing divergence of the Yiddish tongue from its German origin. Not only is the language employed in conversation to-day by the rank and file a so-called Americanized Yiddish, replete with English elements, but the phenomenal rise of Yiddish literature has also contributed largely to the evolution of Yiddish from a mere patois to a forceful vehicle for literary expression.

The simplification of the Yiddish tongue has helped

to spread the Yiddish newspapers among the Jewish masses, the vast majority of whom had not had the benefits of a secular education and had not read any journals in the lands from which they emigrated. The Yiddish press proceeded to develop a generation of readers. Therein lies one of the fundamental reasons for the unusual influence which it exerts upon the mind-content of its large family of readers. It is practically the only source of information to which most of them have access. It guides them in the early stages of their process of adjustment to the new and complex American environment. It has educated the large majority of the immigrant Jews up to the point where they would be in a position to appreciate and read the newspaper as an easy, direct means of keeping in touch with important events which occur in this country as well as throughout the world. To the extent to which it has aroused in the immigrant Jews the demand for Yiddish newspapers, the latter have practically developed their own reading public, and have indirectly prepared their readers for an appreciation of the native press.

The facility and readiness with which the various influences of American life are assimilated by the immigrant in transition, are evident in the manner in which the Yiddish press handles the different features, particularly the news. The utilization of emphatic news headings, frequently bordering on the sensational; the human interest treatment of daily events; the promptness with which the leaders detect changes in conditions and the eagerness with which they adapt themselves to the newly-ascertained desires and interest of their readers; the care, skill and ability with which the newspapers are edited, the spirit of enter-

prise which characterizes their method of conducting the various departments,—all reflect direct influences of the native press.

In their general features the Yiddish daily newspapers are essentially journals for the masses. Their tendency is towards popularization, with sensationalism as the inevitable culmination. On the other hand, one of the distinctive features of the Yiddish press is the disposition to devote an unusually large proportion of its space to solid reading material such as does not usually find its way into the American newspaper, but which goes rather into the American magazine. The reason for this phenomenon becomes clear when we remember that the Yiddish newspaper is very frequently the only source of information and guidance which the reader has. It is therefore not merely a conveyor of news, but also a sort of literary and popular scientific journal, which deals with a wide range of subjects, supplies a large proportion of miscellaneous reading matter and caters to the needs and interests of the reader of magazine-stuff. "In an analysis of the contents of seventeen New York daily newspapers, of which five were published in English, three in German, five in Italian, and four in Yiddish, students in Sociology under Prof. Tenney of Columbia University, found that the Yiddish newspapers ranked highest in the amount of space devoted to cultural news (52%)[1]."

POLITICAL COMPLEXION

The *Vorwaerts* is listed in Ayer's Directory as the organ of labor to which fact may be attributed in the main its rise

[1] W. P. Shriver, "Immigrant Forces," p. 227.

By The Readers
Our English Page
For The Readers
An Interview with Dr. Felix Adler
Is a Trade Worth While?
The Tageblatt's English Department
THE JEWISH DAILY NEWS (TAGEBLATT)
From the Editor's Mail
THE WAR DRIVEN JEWS
LONESOMENESS
THE DAY—THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY
SUNDAY ENGLISH SECTION
A PERIODICAL GUIDE FOR YOUNG JEWRY
DEVOTED TO AMERICAN AND JEWISH IDEALS
The Role of Yiddish in Our History
INVISIBLE RULERS OF DEMOCRACY
What's in a Name
From the Four Corners

PARTS OF ENGLISH PAGES OF *VORWAERTS, TAGEBLATT, AND TOG*

(Insert at bottom shows English front-page Editorial column in the *Tog*)

in circulation. Jewish workers have come to look upon the *Vorwaerts* as the champion of their rights, whose advice and leadership they usually follow, particularly in strikes and other struggles with their employers. In addition, the *Vorwaerts* has been from the very beginning an organ of the Socialist Party.[1] That explains, in a measure, why an overwhelmingly large proportion of its space is devoted to political and economic news and discussions.

The remaining Yiddish newspapers in New York have been divided in their political opinions very nearly in accordance with the well-known distribution of politics in New York,—the *Tageblatt* and *Yiddisher Morgen Journal* supporting, as a rule, the Republican Party and its candidates, and the *Warheit* having given its support to the Democratic Party and its candidates. In Ayer's Directory all the Yiddish newspapers are listed as "Independent" politically. To a certain extent this designation does reflect the actual situation. The Yiddish newspapers do go out of their way frequently to recommend candidates from opposing parties whom they consider worthy of support. This has been true to some extent of the *Morgen Journal*, *Tageblatt* and *Warheit* and more particularly of the *Tog*, which has assumed from the outset, a nonpartisan attitude in American politics. From the time that the *Tog* was fused with the *Warheit*, however, it has occasionally shown leanings towards the Democratic Party, probably because the *Warheit* was considered Democratic, its publishers having oc-

[1] Ayer's Directory for 1898, contains the following notice: "*Vorwaerts* (Heb.) Weekly-Sunday-Socialist Democratic—established 1897—four pages—sizes 17×24— .75 subscription—published by the Jewish Socialist Press Frederation, 32 Suffolk Street, New York."

cupied a high place in the councils of the local organization of that party.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

From one newspaper with a circulation of 3,750 in 1887[1] the Yiddish daily press of New York rose successively to two newspapers with approximately 16,000 readers in 1895[2], five journals with a combined circulation of over 62,000 in 1900[3], five newspapers with an approximate circulation of 190,000 in 1905[4], four journals with a combined circulation of 336,125 in 1910,[5] and five newspapers with an extensive circulation of 525,690 in 1915[6]. In 1921 the five dailies had a total circulation of about 400,000 readers[7].

[1] Ayer's Newspaper Directory of 1888 lists the *Judisches Tageblatt* as a German-Hebrew daily which had a circulation of 3,750 during the preceding year, according to the report of the publisher and editor, the Rev. K. H. Sarasohn, 115 East Broadway, New York City.

[2] Ayer's Directory of 1896 gives the circulation of the Jewish Daily News (*Tageblatt*) for 1895 as 13,400. The Jewish Herald, established in 1894, and published daily except Sundays, did not announce its circulation figures for 1895.

[3] The following newspapers are listed in Ayer's Directory for 1900: *Tageblatt*—Circulation 40,000; *Vorwaerts*—Circulation 19,502; *Abend Post* (Estab. 1899), *Abend Blatt*, *Herold*—No circulation figures.

[4] The following Yiddish daily journals are included in Ayer's Directory for 1905: *Abend Post* 15,723; *Tageblatt* 48,031; *Vorwaerts*—52,190; *Morgen Journal*—53,379; *Herold* (circulation not stated—estimated at 20,000.)

[5] C. F. Ayer's Directory, 1911—*Morgen Journal*—80,127; *Warheit*—64,466; *Tageblatt*—69,000; *Vorwaerts*—122,532.

[6] *Ibid*, 1916—*Tog*—81,209; *Tageblatt*—58,143; *Warheit*—89,124; *Vorwaerts*—198,982; *Morgen Journal*—108,502.

[7] *Ibid*, 1922—*Tog-Warheit*—64,000; *Vorwaerts*—147,000; *Morgen Journal*—77,000; *Tageblatt*—59,149; *Zeit*—45,500.

Practically all of the more prosperous and influential Yiddish newspapers have not been the outcome of the investment of large capital, but sprang from humble, obscure beginnings, and attained their present strength after long reverses, which were overcome by brains and energy rather than by money. Of course, a good part of the success has been the result of circumstances. But for many years the Yiddish newspapers continued to be uncertain and unattractive as business enterprises. The *Tageblatt*, for example, struggled along for almost a decade with a comparatively small circulation of 3,750 to 5,237. The proportions between the circulation and population reveal at a glance the inhospitable field in which K. H. Sarasohn, the founder, worked. The Jewish immigrants had lived long without newspapers. There were few stirring events going on in their midst. The newspaper was of no aid to them in their business. Despite those obstacles, however, this pioneer persisted, more than doubling the circulation in the ninth year[1], and reaching the substantially high figure of 40,000 in fifteen years.[2] The *Vorwaerts*, which is to-day the most prosperous foreign language daily in this country, surpassing in circulation four English newspapers in New York City and approximating four others[3], came into being amidst poverty, the fund for launching it having been collected from workers, who gladly offered their small contributions in order that they might have a newspaper that would represent their special interests. A similar story of early hardship and struggle can be told of the *Morgen*

[1] Circulation of the *Judisches Tageblatt*, 1894–12,375.
[2] Circulation of the *Judisches Tageblatt*, 1900–40,000.
[3] See Appendix C, p. 335.

Journal, and other Yiddish papers that have succumbed to the trying conditions which they have had to face.

By concentrating the financial affairs of the newspapers in the hands of special business departments, the members of which are familiar with and utilize efficient American methods in the conduct of their affairs, the Yiddish press has succeeded in attaining during the past twenty-five years a degree of development unequalled by that of any other country, including those in which Yiddish is practically the only language of the Jewish masses. The business staff had at first to educate the larger companies to the advisability of advertising their wares in Yiddish newspapers as a means of reaching a special clientele of readers, and a substantial group of potential customers. Fundamentally the rapid development of the Yiddish press has been due to the increased popular intelligence, to the energy and enterprise of its conductors and more especially to the modifications in business and business methods which have made our whole commercial life dependent upon information which is conveyed from individual to individual, from city to city, and from country to country through the medium of the press.

While the personal element has played an important part in stabilizing the Yiddish press in its early stages, such pioneers as K. H. Sarasohn, A. Cahan, L. E. Miller and J. Saphirstein having contributed considerably by their energy, acumen and perseverance to the success of the press, the tendency at present is for the latter to draw away from personal connections and to be established as an institution in Jewish life on an impersonal basis. Notwithstanding the element of precariousness which enters

very largely into Yiddish newspaper establishments, the business is becoming more and more permanent in its character, and it may safely be assumed that the existing great Yiddish daily journals have come to stay for many years. Each year that passes renders them more invincible to the competition of new rivals, for it fortifies their hold upon established and increasing constituencies, continually crowding to the walls their weaker rivals that usually find the pressure so great that they are compelled to suspend publication.

A comparison of the circulation figures of the Yiddish daily press of New York City with the statistics of Jewish immigration into the United States for the corresponding period shows that there have been two kinds of increases in circulation,—normal and abnormal. A normal increase has usually depended upon a rise in the tide of immigration and was due largely to the efforts made by the leaders of the press to satisfy the diversified needs of the potential readers whom they were endeavoring to reach; for the Yiddish press has always been pliant and responsive to the readers' needs. Other factors which stimulated the rapid spread of Yiddish newspapers were the growth of the Jewish labor movement, and the massacres and discriminatory acts perpetrated against the Jews in Russia and other European countries. The latter demanded methods of public expression and intercommunication. To these stimuli may be directly traced the immediate causes of the normal rises in circulation, and the fact that the Yiddish newspapers soon attained a degree of influence hitherto unknown in Yiddish journalism in America and not previously paralleled by any other Yiddish press in the world.

But, while normal increases have usually kept pace with the ebb and flow of Jewish immigration, there have been sudden, rapid growths in circulation during years of little or no Jewish immigration. Such was the case in 1914, 1915 and 1916, when Jewish immigration into the United States was practically at a standstill. In 1912 the Yiddish press reached approximately 360,000 readers. A normal rise of 15,000 is observable in 1913, a tremendous jump of over 112,000 in 1914 and a substantial addition to 38,000 in 1915. While the increased circulation was maintained and slightly augmented in 1916, there is a sudden, marked decrease in 1917, followed by a gradual, decided decline in 1918 and 1919, until in 1920 we find the circulation figures practically back to what they were in 1912. The increase between 1910 and 1915 reached over 103%. On the other hand there is evident an equally large decrease in 1917. (See Appendix D, p. 186).

What have been the causes of these unusual fluctuations? The explanation may be found in the abnormal war situation, which, while it blocked the channels of immigration, also aroused an unprecedented demand for newspapers, particularly those which carried the latest news from the battlefield. The American Jews were naturally intensely interested in the war news, since the battles raged mainly in the territories which were inhabited largely by Jews. They were concerned regarding the fate of their brethren in war-ridden Europe and displayed that unusual interest by purchasing any newspaper that brought them a bit of news from the war zone. The Yiddish newspapers endeavored to satisfy this abnormal craving and anxiety by issuing "extra" editions in the

late afternoons. The same reader would frequently purchase two or more papers in one day. This demand on the part of densely settled New York for frequent information regarding the war situation which led to the multiplication of editions, accounts in the main for the unusually large and rapid increase in the circulation in 1914 and 1915.

On the other hand, the increase in the price of newspapers from one cent to two and three cents per copy, the sharp decrease in immigration resulting from war conditions and the restrictive legislation enacted by Congress, and the discontinuance of the practice of issuing "extra" editions of the afternoon papers, resulted in a sudden, marked decline in circulation in 1917, and again in 1920. At first, the increase in the prices of Yiddish newspapers, following the example set by the native language press, did not diminish considerably the demand on the part of the reading public, because the war was still raging and the interest in the vicissitudes of the conflict was at its height. It was only after the Armistice had been signed that there was observable a marked decline in circulation because the interest in the events of the war had subsided.

CHAPTER II

The Readers of the Yiddish Daily Press

In order to obtain a fairly accurate conception of the extent or volume of civic pressure brought to bear upon the readers of the Yiddish daily press by means of the civic attitudes expressed and problems treated in its editorials, it would be necessary to establish first, what type of readers the Yiddish newspapers reach; second, to what extent the editorials are read regularly or occasionally, and from what particular groups the editorial readers are mainly drawn; third, what is the general scope of the content of the editorials; fourth, what specific topics constitute the prevailing subject matter of the editorials. Each of the following chapters is devoted to a consideration of one of these questions.

In this chapter the first question, "Who are the readers of the Yiddish daily press?" is the subject of discussion. In the attempt to arrive at inferences which are based to some extent on fact rather than on mere conjecture, two limited sample studies of the readers of Yiddish daily newspapers were made by means of a questionnaire[1], the results of which have proved suggestive and have revealed some of the main tendencies, though the limitations of the range of the studies have precluded the possibility of attaching any degree of finality to the conclusions reached.

[1] See copies of the English and Yiddish questionnaires used in Appendix E, pp. 186 to 188.

METHODOLOGY

The following precautions were observed in the preparation of the questionnaire and in the selection of the readers to whom the copies were submitted:

a. The questions were so framed and arranged that, while the answers brought out the main points, the fundamental question was introduced incidentally so that the reader in writing out his replies might not be unduly influenced by any knowledge of the fact that this was the main question. Thus, Question 9A, "What features of the Yiddish newspaper do you read?" is so arranged that "editorial" which is the main point in which the writer is interested, is not given any undue prominence, the reader being expected to reply to the question as to whether he reads editorials regularly, occasionally or not at all, in the same manner as he would to any of the remaining eight features listed under that heading.

b. Special care was taken while a questionnaire was being filled out not to inform the person replying beforehand of its main, specific purpose, i. e. to ascertain what percentage read the editorials.

Whenever individuals approached hesitated to reply to the questions, an effort was made to get them into a sympathetic frame of mind and to arouse within them an attitude of eagerness and responsiveness. Usually the mere statement that the writer was anxious to learn something about the readers of different newspapers would suffice to dispel any feelings of suspicion. In no case, however, was a prospective informant made aware of the primary purpose of the questionnaire.

c. Because of the comparatively small number of cases involved, it was absolutely essential that there should be no doubt whatsoever as to the reliability of the data. Inasmuch as general tendencies can be discovered only through the study of samples selected at random, and a truly representative group of readers can only be approximated, the following steps were taken to obtain a random sampling of the general group of readers of the Yiddish press,—particularly from the point of view of age and occupation,—which would be free from the influence of arbitrary selection, whether conscious or unconscious:—

(1) Two separate, distinct sets of questionnaires were filled out by persons in different sections of the city and the results tabulated separately to make it possible eventually to determine whether any uniform tendencies were operative.

(2) To avoid a select group from the point of view of occupation, questionnaires were not filled out at any meeting of a trade union or manufacturers' association. Instead, the meetings of mutual aid and other racial societies were visited for this purpose, because among their membership would be found persons of varying ages and occupations. The list of the types of occupations and ages represented among the persons replying seems to indicate that the results from this point of view are quite satisfactory.

While the original purpose in submitting the questionnaire to the readers was to ascertain what percentage read the editorials,[1] the summary of the replies to the remaining questions tells an interesting story regarding the characteristics of the readers, and is reproduced at

[1] Cf. Tables XIX, XX and XXI, pp. 58 and 60.

the close of this chapter in the form of tables.[1] (See pages 43 to 50).

INTERPRETATION OF DATA[2]

a. Age and Sex.

The fact most worthy of attention revealed by an examination of the data in connection with this question, is that, while the median group is found among those between the ages of 46 and 50, which result might have been expected, a surprisingly larger number of readers is found among those between the ages of 16 and 25. In fact, the number of readers in this young group reaches a total of 101, which is only three less than the aggregate number reached by the largest group (41–50). An explanation of this interesting situation may be found in the summary of the reasons given by Jews who read English newspapers, for patronizing the Yiddish daily press,[3] for the vast majority of the younger group no doubt also read English newspapers.

Over 35% of the readers who filled out questionnaires were females. While it was not possible within the limitation of this study to determine the exact proportion of the sexes, there is a preponderance of males among the

[1] These statistics are presented primarily because they serve as an interesting and suggestive description of the readers who filled out the questionnaire. Since the number of informants and readers reported on were very limited, aggregating only 369, these results are not to be regarded as an adequate characterization of the entire reading clientele, which approaches 400,000. Cf. p. 30.

[2] See Tables I to XVIII, pp. 43 to 50.

[3] See pp. 39 to 42.

reading clientele, which condition is explained, in part, by the neglect of the education of Jewish women in the past. The number of female readers of the Yiddish press is growing steadily, however, the increase being particularly marked among those between the ages of 16 and 20. The leaders have taken special cognizance of this situation and are providing more and more reading material intended primarily for women.

b. Country of Birth.

The results as to country of birth approximate the true situation, if the data for all readers could be obtained. Over ninety percent are foreign-born. The eight percent who are native-born, are drawn largely from the younger group who read the Yiddish newspaper because they have been aroused by the recent epoch-making events in Jewish life and are "anxious to keep in touch with Jewish affairs."

c. Length of stay in the United States.

The following facts stand out in the replies as to length of stay in this country:—the largest group of readers is found among those who arrived in this country between 1905 and 1907, during which years Jewish immigration into the United States reached its highest points on account of the Kishineff and Bialystock pogroms. The low number found among those who have been in this country only from one to six years becomes clear, when we remember that there was practically very little Jewish immigration during that period on account of the World War.

d. Knowledge of English.

The inquiry regarding the readers' knowledge of the

English language has brought to the surface results which are rather surprising. The prevailing opinion hitherto has been that the majority of the readers of the Yiddish press were not sufficiently familiar with English to be able to read newspapers in that language. The high percentage of readers of English newspapers indicated by this limitied study assumes special significance, when considered in connection with the answers to the question as to why the Yiddish newspapers are read by those who have attained facility in the use of the American vernacular.[1] The conclusion is inevitable that the proportion of the latter is considerably higher than was considered probable in the past.

A valuable suggestion also grows out of this study in connection with the substantial number of readers who reported that they can read English somewhat, but not well enough to understand English newspapers. It would be out of the question to expect the latter to revise and simplify sufficiently the language in which they are written. The situation seems to point, instead, to the advisability of introducing a special page into the Yiddish newspaper, written in very simple English, so that the readers who have merely an elementary acquaintance with our tongue, might be encouraged thereby to continue to familiarize themselves further and to improve their knowledge of English. Those who do not read English at all could also be stimulated to overcome that serious handicap.

Therein lies a splendid opportunity for consciously utilizing the foreign language newspapers to Americanize some of their readers linguistically. For, however desirable

[1] See pp. 39-42.

it may be that in our democracy all groups should be encouraged to retain and to foster a knowledge of the languages which they have brought with them from their old homes, it is of still greater importance that they should familiarize themselves as speedily as possibly with the common language of our land, in order that they may not impede the progress towards a greater and more wholesome solidarity among the diverse races and groups, who have voluntarily chosen our country as their new, permanent home. In fact, some of the leaders of the Yiddish newspapers have in the past evidenced an understanding of the importance of insuring a common means of inter-communication, and a common medium for the interchange of thought in our country and have of their own accord initiated efforts in that direction.[1]

e. Degree of Naturalization.

The results of this study show that a large majority of the readers are either already citizens of the United States or have declared their intention of assuming the responsibilities and privileges of American citizenship. This high proportion of naturalization will occasion no surprise to those who are familiar with the energetic efforts in that direction exerted by a host of Jewish agencies and institutions, and with the continual agitation for the achievement of this end carried on in the editorial columns of the Yiddish press. The fact that Jewish immigration is largely a family movement and consists essentially of persons who have suffered disabilities in their countries of birth, and

[1] See chapter VI, pp. 178-180, for a detailed discussion of the more direct Americanization efforts of the Yiddish press.

who desire to settle permanently in free America,[1] accounts to some extent for the Jewish newcomer's readiness and anxiety to become naturalized.

f. Features Read.

The preferences expressed in the replies to this question seem to indicate that practically all the readers are interested in the specifically Jewish and general news items of importance, which are usually featured on the front page. That these two should rank first and second in popularity, is in accord with what has generally been understood to be the primary purpose of the Yiddish daily press, as a conveyer of news. This fact appears significant when compared with the reasons for turning to the Yiddish press, given by those who read English newspapers.[2]

The women readers look with greater regularity for the short stories and for the material included in the special family magazine page than they do for any other feature. That explains the high rank which fiction occupies in the list. Again, while the total number of regular and occasional readers of editorials surpasses the total number of readers of fiction, the latter is, on the other hand, considerably ahead in the matter of regularity. More persons seek habitually the daily installment of the serial story, or the short story, than are anxious to keep in touch regularly with the editorial opinion of the newspaper. The question regarding the extent to which the editorials are

[1] See Samuel Joseph, "Jewish Immigration to the United States", Part III B—Chapters I and II.

[2] Section h, pp. 39-42.

read, and the types of readers who are reached by them is treated fully in the following chapter on the editorials.[1]

g. Actual Number of Persons who Read the Newspapers Purchased.

It has been assumed by persons familiar with the situation that the actual number of readers of newspapers is considerably greater than the total number of copies which are sold. There are factual grounds for such an assumption, especially since the increase in the prices of daily newspapers. The estimates of the actual size of the audience reached have varied widely, and have been based on the opinions of the persons who made them. To shed some light on the real situation, a special question[2] was inserted in the questionnaire submitted to the readers of the Yiddish daily press, with the following results:— Number of readers who reported that other members of their family or friends also read the Yiddish daily which they purchased:—

No. Reporting											Number of Additional Readers
Study No. 1.—											
30	readers	reported	that	1	additional	person	reads	the	same	paper	30
12	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
8	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
2	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	8
52										Total	86
Study No. 2.—											
28	readers	reported	that	1	additional	person	reads	the	same	paper	28
11	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
6	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	18
4	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	16
2	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
51										Total	94

[1] Ch III, p. 51 ff.

[2] Question 8 a) Do any other members of your family or friends read your copy of the Yiddish daily?—b) If so, how many persons read it?—c)About how old are they?

If the results of the two studies are combined, it appears that out of a total of 236 readers who answered the question, 103 reported that 180 additional persons read their papers. In other words, approximately 44% of the newspapers sold are read by other persons than those who purchase the copies. The circulation figures of the Yiddish dailies, according to these results, would have to be augmented by about 75% to obtain the actual number of readers.

h. Why Persons Familiar with English Read the Yiddish Dailies.

The tenth and last query on the questionnaire (which was omitted from the Yiddish copy) reads as follows: "If you can read the newspapers printed in English, state for what special reasons you read the Yiddish newspapers." It is perfectly natural for persons to read the Yiddish daily who cannot peruse the contents of an English one at all, or who read English with difficulty, and to whom a newspaper written in Yiddish is practically the sole source of information. But, why do Jews who can read the English just as fluently and in many cases with greater facility, read Yiddish newspapers?

Two types of replies were given to this question. First, a substantial proportion (about 20%) of the informants stated that they read the Yiddish newspaper for what may be considered to be sentimental reasons,—because, they have been attached to the Yiddish language and are anxious that it be further preserved. In some of the following answers the characteristic tenacity of the Jews stands out: "Yiddish is my mother tongue; it must not die."

"If our American Jews will not read it, it will die." "Just because the Yiddish newspaper is near to me,—it's my language." "Because I like it." "Not to forget the Yiddish language." "Because I like the Yiddish style of writing," etc.

Second, the main, fundamental reason given by over 80% of the persons replying was that they read the Yiddish dailies for the specifically Jewish news,—because they are anxious to keep in touch with the significant Jewish current events. It is evident from the following answers that the primary motive of the English-reading Jew in turning to the Yiddish dailies is to keep abreast of the news regarding the progress made in the solution of contemporary Jewish problems:—

A sign painter's answer to this question:—"I read the Yiddish newspaper for news not generally found in English papers, such as, Jewish trade news, stories, Jewish events, etc."

A lawyer's reply to this question:—"To get news of Jewish interest not otherwise found in the English dailies, and for editorial comment on outstanding Jewish events."

A clothing cutter's answer (age 21—born in U. S. A.) "It being a newspaper of my own race, I find in it very important information that concerns me and my race."

From a high school student's answer: "So as to develop my knowledge of the language and also to obtain such information regarding Jewish events which English papers do not give."

A housewife says:—"I'm used to it and I like it. I can't get all news about Jews in the English papers."

Other answers:—"I am anxious only for Jewish news in the Yiddish daily—the other news I get better in the English papers."

"For Jewish news and for discussion of Jewish items of interest."

"To be more familiar with Jewish matters."

"To know what is going on among the Jewish people."

"I read Jewish newspapers, first for Jewish news, as well as to get the point of view of Jewish public opinion."

"I read the English papers to get more English, to learn to understand English better and the Jewish paper I read to get exactly the Jewish news from the other side. In the morning I read the *American* or *World*, and in the evening the *Tog*."

"I want to see what's happening in Jewish life. The English newspaper doesn't give Jewish news in the same way. It doesn't have the same taste to me."

"I don't take to the English page of the Yiddish newspaper. It doesn't give the news."

"As a group-conscious Jew I am naturally interested in the welfare of my brethren throughout the world. The English newspapers which I read devote very little or no space at all to specifically Jewish news and affairs. Whenever Jewish news items are given they suffer from one or more of the following shortcomings: (1) They are too brief: (2) The news is distorted: (3) Derogatory statements and unwholesome items are given undue prominence, thus featuring reflections upon the Jewish people. The English-Jewish weeklies in N.Y.C. do not meet my needs because (1) The news reaches me late (and I obtain it immediately in the Yiddish daily): (2) They devote comparatively little space to news; hence their news items with few exceptions are too briefly written up: (3) They are partisan journals of opinion, often giving prejudiced accounts and omitting relevant facts which do not support their points of view."

"To be in communion with Jewish life and Jewish ideas."

"I read all fairly regularly enough to keep me in touch with Jewish events, particularly Jewish national and communal affairs, and Jewish theatricals."

"I am interested in special Jewish news, printed in the Jewish papers, concerning Palestine and Eastern Europe."

"It brings special Jewish news in a Jewish way from the Jewish viewpoint."

"The only thing I read in Yiddish is Jewish news. I read whenever I am interested in some special occurrence in Jewish life."

"To keep constantly informed as to all Jewish matters (politics, literature, Jewish workingmen's movements)."

"The Yiddish newspaper is the primary means for keeping in touch with the living, pulsating Jewish people. On the whole, its general content is, in my opinion, superior to that of most of the English dailies."

"In order to secure fullest possible information on Jewish situation and activities."

Further investigation has established that the assertion made by a number of the informants that the English newspapers do not meet their requirements as far as specifically Jewish news is concerned, is supported by the facts. Proof of the tendency of the New York English press to ignore important events of particular interest to Jews was furnished on May 3, 1922, when the United States Senate passed unanimously the Lodge Resolution favoring the establishment in Palestine of a National Homeland for the Jewish people. The question as to whether our Government should express its sympathy with Jewish aspirations in Palestine had been discussed extensively pro and con in the Jewish press and at public Jewish gatherings, and hundreds of thousands of readers were interested in the final fate of the resolution. Under the circumstances this news item might properly have been given prominent mention in the evening and morning papers. But, with two exceptions,[1] the metropolitan dailies ignored this occurrence entirely.

[1] In examining the newspaper files at the New York Public Library, the writer found brief notices regarding the passage of the Lodge Resolution in the *New York Times* on page 19 and in the *New York Tribune* on page 6, both of May 4th, 1923.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE FILLED OUT BY READERS OF THE YIDDISH DAILY PRESS OF NEW YORK CITY

FIRST STUDY

TABLE I

Age Distribution

Ages	A–Informants				B–Additional Readers*						
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Sex not Indicated	Total	%	Gr. Tot.	%
10–15	0	1	1	.9	0	0	0	0		1	.6
16–20	5	7	12	10.4	3	2	2	7	12.3	19	11.0
21–25	11	1	12	10.4	1	3	4	8	14.0	20	11.6
26–30	14	2	16	13.9	2	3	2	7	12.3	23	13.4
31–35	6	10	16	13.9	2	1	3	6	10.5	22	12.8
36–40	10	4	14	12.2	3	3	1	7	12.3	21	12.2
41–45	12	5	17	14.8	1	2	1	4	7.0	21	12.2
46–50	12	5	17	14.8	3	4	5	12	21.1	29	16.9
51–55	3	1	4	3.5	1	1	2	4	7.0	8	4.7
56–60	3	0	3	2.6	0	0	2	2	3.5	5	2.9
61–65	3	0	3	2.6	0	0	0	0		3	1.7
TOTALS	79	36	115	100.0	16	19	22	57	100.0	172	100.0

[1] The informants who filled out the questionaires were requested to indicate: a) *how many additional* persons read their copies of the Yiddish dailies: b) what their *ages* are, and c) what particular *features* of the newspapers they read. The results are set forth in Tables I, VI, VII, XII, XIII, and XVIIII.

TABLE II
Country of Birth

Country	Male	Female	Total	%
United States	6	4	10	8.7
Russia	38	18	56	48.7
Poland, Galicia, Hungary	34	14	48	41.7
Roumania	1	0	1	.9
Totals	79	36	115	100.0

TABLE III
Number of Years in the United States

Number of Years	Male	Female	Total	%
Less than 1	4	0	4	3.5
1–2	0	0	0	
3–4	0	0	0	
5–6	2	2	4	3.5
7–8	3	4	7	6.1
9–10	5	4	9	7.8
11–13	9	3	12	10.4
14–16	16	5	21	18.3
17–19	10	7	17	14.8
20 yrs or over	24	7	31	26.9
Native-born	6	4	10	8.7
Totals	79	36	115	100.0

TABLE IV
Knowledge of English

	Male	Female	Total	%
A. No. who read English newspapers	54	22	76	66.1
B. No. who read English somewhat, but not well enough to understand English newspapers	17	6	23	20.0
C. No. who do not read English at all	8	8	16	13.9
Totals	79	36	115	100.0

TABLE V

Citizenship

	Male	Female	Total	%
A. United States Citizens	63	26	89	77.4
B. Have First Papers (Declaration of Intention)	7	4	11	9.6
C. Aliens	9	6	15	13.0
Totals	79	36	115	100.0

TABLE VI

Features Read

Features Read	A—By Informants						B—By Addit'l Readers (Reported by Informants)						%
	Regularly		Occasionally										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%[1]	Male	Female	Sex not Indicat'd	Total	%[1]	Gr. Tot.	%[1]
1. Specifically Jewish News	72	14	8	4	98	85.3	8	9	12	29	50.9	127	73.8
2. Front Page (General News)	69	12	5	6	92	80.0	7	8	11	26	45.6	118	68.6
3. Editorials	58	9	19	7	93	80.9	8	6	6	20	35.1	113	60.7
4. Fiction (Serial and Short Stories)	54	22	2	5	83	72.2	6	12	11	29	50.9	112	65.1
5. Advertisements	42	14	7	6	69	60.0	4	4	8	16	28.1	85	49.4
6. Humorous Section	39	12	9	6	66	57.4	5	3	10	18	31.6	84	48.8
7. Popular Science	30	5	10	5	50	43.5	5	2	8	15	26.3	65	37.8
8. Miscellaneous (Family Page, *Bintel Brief*, Theatricals, Music etc.)	22	9	3	4	38	33.1	2	5	3	10	17.6	48	27.9

[1] These percentages are based on the following totals: Informants 115, Additional Readers 57, Grand Total 172.

SECOND STUDY

TABLE VII

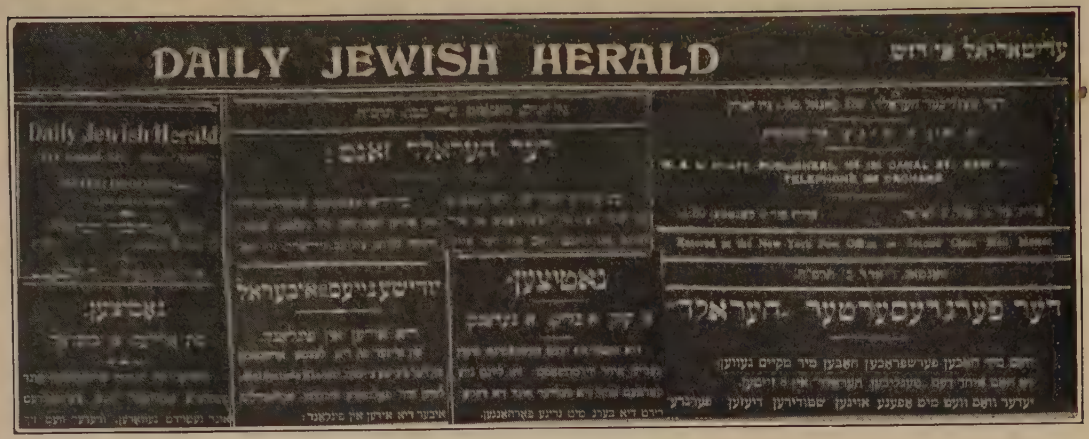
Age Distribution

Ages	A—Informants				B—Additional Readers						
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Sex not Indicat'd	Total	%	Gr. Tot.	%
10–15	0	0	0		0	0	2	2	2.7	2	1.0
16–20	4	8	12	9.7	2	2	14	18	24.7	30	15.2
21–25	15	4	19	15.3	3	1	9	13	17.8	32	16.2
26–30	7	2	9	7.2	2	1	3	6	8.2	15	7.6
31–35	7	3	10	8.1	1	2	3	6	8.2	16	8.1
36–40	8	4	12	9.7	4	2	2	8	11.0	20	10.2
41–45	10	5	15	12.1	1	2	2	5	6.8	20	10.2
46–50	15	9	24	19.4	1	4	5	10	13.8	34	17.3
51–55	7	1	8	6.4	2	0	0	2	2.7	10	5.1
56–60	9	2	11	8.9	0	2	0	2	2.7	13	6.6
61–65	4	0	4	3.2	0	0	1	1	1.4	5	2.5
Total	86	38	124	100.0	16	16	41	73	100.0	197	100.0

TABLE VIII

Country of Birth

Country	Male	Female	Total	%
United States	8	2	10	8.1
Russia	54	20	74	59.7
Poland, Galicia, Hungary	21	14	35	28.2
Roumania	3	2	5	4.0
Total	86	38	124	100.0



EARLY FORMS OF EDITORIALS

(See pp. 51-54)

TABLE IX

Number of Years in the United States

Number of Years	Male	Female	Total	%
Less than 1	1	1	2	1.6
1–2	1	0	1	.8
3–4	0	0	0	.0
5–6	2	0	2	1.6
7–8	5	2	7	5.6
9–10	7	6	13	10.5
11–13	8	3	11	8.9
14–16	14	7	21	16.9
17–19	18	3	21	16.9
20 yrs or over	22	12	34	27.5
Native-born	8	4	12	9.7
Total	86	38	124	100.0

TABLE X

Knowledge of English

	Male	Female	Total	%
A. No. who read English newspapers	53	16	69	55.6
B. No. who read English somewhat, but not well enough to understand English newspapers	13	10	23	18.6
C. No. who do not read English at all	20	12	32	25.8
Total	86	38	124	100.0

TABLE XI

Citizenship

	Male	Female	Total	%
A. United States Citizens	60	24	84	67.8
B. Have First Papers (Declaration of Intention)	14	9	23	18.5
C. Aliens	12	5	17	13.7
Total	86	38	124	100.0

TABLE XII

Features Read

Features Read	A—By Informants						B—By addit'l readers (Reported by Informants)						
	Regularly		Occasionally										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%[1]	Male	Female	Sex not Indicated	Total	%[1]	Gr. Tot.	%[1]
1. Specifically Jewish News	78	16	5	3	102	82.2	10	12	16	38	52.1	140	70.0
2. Front Page (General News)	74	12	4	5	95	76.5	10	11	15	36	49.3	131	66.5
3. Fiction, Serial and Short Stories	59	30	3	2	94	75.6	4	14	13	31	42.4	125	63.4
4. Editorials	52	15	15	9	91	73.4	7	5	18	30	41.1	121	61.5
5. Humorous Section	44	9	10	4	67	54.0	4	6	12	22	30.1	89	45.1
6. Advertisements	39	14	6	5	64	51.5	3	4	11	18	24.6	82	41.6
7. Popular Science	37	7	7	2	53	42.7	3	2	9	14	19.1	67	34.0
8. Miscellaneous, (Family Page, *Bintel Brief*, Exchange, etc.)	19	14	5	3	41	33.1	3	5	7	15	20.5	56	28.7

COMPOSITE RESULTS OF THE TWO SAMPLE STUDIES OF THE READERS OF THE YIDDISH PRESS

TABLE XIII

Age Distribution

Ages	A–Informants				B–Additional Readers						
	Male	Female	Tot.	%	Male	Female	Sex not Indicated	Total	%	G. T.	%
10–15	0	1	1	.4	0	0	2	2	1.5	3	.8
16–20	9	15	24	10.2	5	4	16	25	19.3	49	13.3
21–25	26	5	31	13.0	4	4	13	21	16.2	52	14.1
26–30	21	4	25	10.4	4	4	5	13	10.0	38	10.3
31–35	13	13	26	10.9	3	3	6	12	9.2	38	10.3
36–40	18	8	26	10.9	7	5	3	15	11.5	41	11.1
41–45	22	10	32	13.4	2	4	3	9	6.9	41	11.1
46–50	27	14	41	17.1	4	8	10	22	16.9	63	17.1
51–55	10	2	12	5.0	3	1	2	6	4.6	18	4.9
56–60	12	2	14	5.8	0	2	2	4	3.1	18	4.9
61–65	7	0	7	2.9	0	0	1	1	.8	8	2.1
Totals	165	74	239	100.0	32	35	63	130	100.0	369	100.0

[1] These percentages are based on the following totals: Informants 124, Additional Readers 73, Grand Total 197.

TABLE XIV

Country of Birth

Country	Male	Female	Total	%
United States	14	6	20	8.4
Russia	92	38	130	54.3
Poland, Galicia, Hungary	55	28	83	34.8
Roumania	4	2	6	2.5
Totals	165	74	239	100.0

TABLE XV

Numbers of Years in the United States

Number of Years	Male	Female	Total	%
Less than 1	5	1	6	2.5
1–2	1	0	1	.4
3–4	0	0	0	.0
5–6	4	2	6	2.5
7–8	8	6	14	5.8
9–10	12	10	22	9.2
11–13	17	6	23	9.6
14–16	30	12	42	17.6
17–19	28	10	38	15.9
20 yrs. or over	46	19	65	27.3
Native-born	14	8	22	9.2
Totals	165	74	239	100.0

TABLE XVI

Knowledge of English

	Male	Female	Total	%
A. Number who read English newspapers	107	38	145	60.7
B. Number who read English somewhat, but not well enough to understand English newspapers	30	16	46	19.2
C. Number who do not read English at all	28	20	48	20.0
Totals	165	74	239	100.0

TABLE XVII

Citizenship

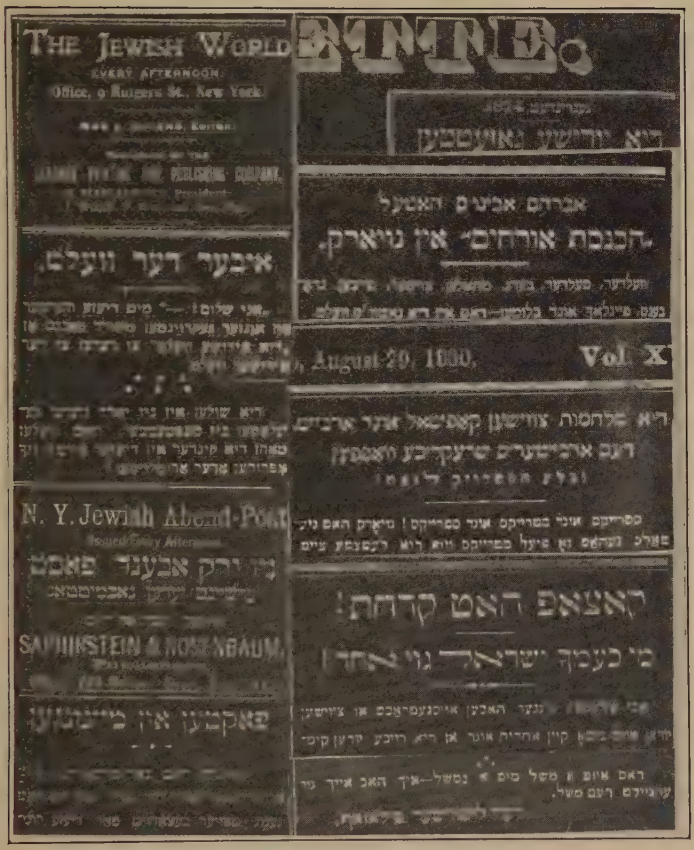
	Male	Female	Total	%
A. United States Citizens	123	50	173	72.4
B. Have "First Papers" (Declaration of Intention)	19	9	28	11.7
C. Aliens	23	15	38	15.9
Totals	165	74	239	100.0

TABLE XVIII

Features Read

Features Read	A—by informants						B—by addit'l readers (Reported by Informants)						
	Regularly		Occasionally										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%[1]	Male	Female	Sex not Indicated	Total	%[1]	G. T.	%[1]
1. Specifically Jewish News	150	30	13	7	200	83.7	18	21	28	67	51.5	267	72.3
2. Front Page	143	24	9	11	187	78.3	17	19	26	62	47.7	249	67.5
3. Fiction	113	52	5	5	177	74.0	10	26	24	60	46.1	237	64.2
4. Editorials	110	24	34	16	184	77.0	15	11	24	50	38.4	234	63.4
5. Humorous Section	83	21	19	10	133	55.6	9	9	22	40	30.7	173	46.9
6. Advertisements	81	28	13	11	133	55.6	7	8	19	34	26.1	167	45.3
7. Popular Science	67	12	17	7	103	43.1	8	4	17	29	22.3	132	35.8
8. Miscellaneous, (Family Page, *Bintel Brief*, Exchange, etc.)	41	23	8	7	79	33.1	9	13	19	41	31.5	120	32.5

[1] These percentages are based on the following totals: Informants 239, Additional Readers 130, Grand Total 369.



EARLY FORMS OF EDITORIALS

(See pp. 51–54)

CHAPTER III

The Editorials of The Yiddish Press

Evolution of the editorial since 1886.[1]

a. Early variations and development of form, appearance, position, etc.

The present form, structure and position in which editorials are presented in the Yiddish press,—the size of type, the headings, placing, etc. have been evolved after years of experimentation. In general, they reflect the same tendencies of the time evident in the editorials appearing in the native language press. In the earlier issues the editorials are practically devoid of any distinctive form and can hardly be distinguished from the news items and the special articles. No larger size of type is employed; the heading of the editorial article is not enclosed in any box to distinguish it from the others; there is no special editorial page, nor any uniform location for the leading article. In fact, occasionally no leading article appears at all. Neither do the method of treatment or the style exhibit any striking peculiarities. The only

[1] The idea of combining in one sheet an account of daily events and comments thereon grew out of the efforts of the editorial or pamphlet writers of the 18th century, among them Jonathan Swift, Daniel Defoe and Samuel Johnson. Swift has been regarded as the leading pamphleteer and satirist of his day. In 1759 there was a marked transition from the pamphlet to the leading article, which was called the "leader" or "editorial". Many of the early editorials possessed force and form and were examples of terse, forcible English.

way, perhaps, in which one could surmise that a certain article was intended to be the "leader" was by noticing the announcement of the name of the paper, its publishers, and other similar information which usually appears at the "mast-head" of the editorial column. But even that particular section is frequently devoted to "*Jüdische Neues von Ueberall*" (Jewish News from Everywhere), or to poetry.

Later, each newspaper assigned a special page or column to editorial comment and adopted a special characteristic heading for it. Brief, pointed paragraphs appeared in *Der Teglicher Herold* in 1895 under the headings, "*Notitzen—A Kuk, A Blik, A Gedank*" (Notices—A Peep, a Glance, a Thought), "*Fon Alles Tsu Bislach*" (A Little of Everything), "*Anzichten un Auszichten*" (Opinions and Views); in the *Abend Blatt* in 1897 under the heading "*Funken*" (Sparks); in the *Abend Post* in 1899 under the heading "*Fakten un Meinungen*" (Facts and Opinions); in *Die Yiddishe Welt* of June 29, 1902, under the heading "*Uber die Welt*" (All Over the World); in the *Vorwaerts* in 1901 and 1902 under the headings "*Ein un Ois*" (In and Out), "*Notitzen*" (Notices), "*Do un Dort*" (Here and There), etc. On March 16, 1902, the *Vorwaerts* introduced for the first time the double-column editorial, and about a month later (April 17, 1902), a very much increased size of type. It is interesting to note that the larger size of type for editorials which has been utilized to this day, was employed by the *Vorwaerts* for the first time in connection with an appeal for support for striking cloakmakers, ("Residents of the East Side, Support the Jewish Cloakmakers in their Just Struggle.") The back-page editorial, which appeared in the *Warheit*, and which is a notable

feature of the *Tog*, was first introduced in *Der Teglicher Herold* in January, 1905, and a special heading, "Editorial Page," in English and Yiddish was added in March of the same year.

At present the newspapers place their editorials regularly in some conspicuous part of the paper,—generally on a middle page. The majority of them have also introduced in addition special editorial columns on the last or front page.[1] With the single exception of the *Morgen Journal* all use a large size of type for the editorials and enclose the headings in special boxes. These innovations have doubtless served to further attract the eye of the reader to this particular column. Some of the papers continually devote a uniform amount of space to the several editorials, while others are more flexible in that respect, usually alternating between a long, full column editorial, and two or three smaller articles or paragraphs, the proportion of space consumed by each of the latter varying somewhat from day to day.

The back page editorial (usually considered the woman's magazine page) is printed in larger sized type and usually occupies a uniform amount of space daily. It is generally of the essay type and is devoted in the main to the discussion of human nature questions, individual and family virtues, the position of woman, double standards of morality, etc. The editorial writer usually precedes the expression of his opinion or attitude by introducing first some interesting news item or a quotation from a letter to the editor

[1] *Tageblatt* (English editorial on last page), *Morgen Journal* (Yiddish column on front page), *Tog* (Yiddish editorial on last page, English editorial column on first page). Cf., pp. 54, 178-9.

in which some reader seeks advice. The latter is utilized as a peg, text, or "starting-point" from which the writer develops his theme and deduces his conclusions.

Two newspapers have introduced an additional front page editorial column, following perhaps, the example set by the Brisbane column "To-Day," which appears in many newspapers throughout the country. The *Morgen Journal* usually prints signed paragraphs in Yiddish in that front page column, under the heading "*Von Tog zu Tog*," (From Day to Day). The *Tog* prints daily special editorials in English, which vary in length; the long, full column editorial being frequently replaced by "editorialettes" which appear under various headings, such as, "News and Views," "Day-Breaks," "Of Special Interest to Jews," etc.

b. Modification of style and content.

But, far more marked than the mere change in outward form or appearance has been the modification in the language, style and content of the editorials. The Yiddish employed by the writers of leading articles during the last two decades of the nineteenth century was difficult, and the style cumbersome and involved. Hebrew titles frequently appeared, which only the few readers versed in Hebrew could understand. Crude, flaring headlines were the rule. Opinion often found its way into the news, there being no clearly recognized line of demarcation between the two. The subject of the editorials and their method of treatment were often too personal and vituperative in character.

To-day the language of the editorial has been consider-

ably simplified and improved from the literary point of view, and the editorial manner and style have become more direct and impersonal. Besides, the articles of opinion deal with a much wider range of subjects or themes.[1] In still another important phase of content have the editorials undergone a profound change. With very few exceptions they do not fulfill well their old essential mission of counseling, criticising and admonishing frankly both political friend as well as foe. Instead, following the example set by the native language press, they reflect constantly the policies of their newspapers and aim in general to intensify the convictions already entertained by their readers, who are usually drawn from various political parties. Of course, there are many subjects treated daily on which the newspapers have no definite policy or opinion. On the whole, however, they are careful not to antagonize the interests of those among whom they circulate.

THE READERS OF THE EDITORIALS.

The Jews have always enjoyed the reputation of being extensive readers, worthy of the designation, "Am Ha-Sefer," (People of the Book). The statistics of the number of books drawn from the East Side Branches of the New York Public Library as well as from libraries which are located in other cities of large Jewish population, have shown that the Jews usually draw a larger proportion of

[1] For a detailed analysis and classification of the content of the editorials of the Yiddish press during the past decade, see Chapter V, pp. 83 ff.

serious books from the libraries than do other groups.[1] It would be interesting to ascertain whether this tendency extends also to the Jewish readers of newspapers. To what extent do the subscribers of the Yiddish press consult the editorials for the formulation of their opinions on American and Jewish questions?

The only estimate of the degree to which editorials of the general press are read, which has come to the writer's attention, is that of Professor L. N. Flint, who, in his book "The Editorial," makes the following statement:[2] "Not one in a hundred readers will digest the editorials thoroughly. It is rather a question of printing a sufficient amount to allow for variety enough to insure every reader's finding at least one editorial on a subject of prime interest to himself. When public attention is occupied by some crisis in affairs, an editorial on this subject may well occupy

[1] From the statistics of the number of books circulated by the various branches of the New York Public Library which appear in the N.Y.P.L. Report for 1921 (Table 13, p. 99), it is evident that, while the East Side branches fall behind many of the others in the total number of books of fiction circulated, they lead all branches in the total number of serious books (sociological, philosophical, religious, scientific, etc.) which their readers borrowed.

Furthermore, in a report on the Library and the Immigrant in St. Louis, Miss Ruth Crawford says: "The librarians willingly confess that their most stimulating patron is the black-browed Russian Jew, or the eager Croatian, and they point with pride to the fact that the distribution of books of a serious nature is proportionately far greater in the down-town district than in the West End branches, which are supposed to cater to the more cultured tastes".

The Library Journal, July 1916.

[2] p. 222.

the whole space available for editorials. On that day, perhaps, the editorial page will be read thoroughly by 90% of the subscribers. (Under normal conditions, perhaps not more than 50% read anything on the editorial page.")[1]

In the case of the Yiddish press, two limited, independent studies were made to establish what proportion of the subscribers read the editorials.[2] Though there were but 239 persons who answered this question, the results are nevertheless interesting and suggestive, for they reveal several important tendencies, which are illuminating.

In the following tables XIX and XX are presented the number and percentage of regular and occasional readers of the editorials distributed according to occupations, as indicated by the replies to the two sets of questionnaires.[3] In Table XXI the results of the two studies have been combined. The informants were divided into four major groups:—1) Skilled Laborers, 2) Merchants, Manufacturers, Salesmen, Agents, etc., 3) Professionals and 4) Housewives.

[1] In this connection, it is interesting to note that, in October, 1921, a questionnaire submitted to 600 students at Radcliffe College (female) showed that 62% read editorials regularly, and 25% preferred this feature. General news was preferred by 23%, while 38% merely read headlines. (New York Times, Oct. 24, 1921, p. 17.)

[2] See Chap. II, pp. 31–32 for an account of the procedure.

[3] See Appendix E, pp. 186-188.

TABLE XIX

Occupational Distribution of Readers of Yiddish Press Editorials

STUDY No. 1

A.–Type of Occupations	Cases		B.—Readers of Editorials				C.—Non-Readers of Editorials	
			Regular		Occasional			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Skilled Laborers	30	100	21	70.0	3	10.0	6	20.0
Clerk	3		2		1		0	
Janitor	1		1		0		0	
Needleworkers (Tailors, Cloak Operators, Etc.)	20		13		2		5	
Painter & Plasterer	1		1		0		0	
Presser	1		1		0		0	
Waiters	4		3		0		1	
2. Merchants, Agents, Etc	30	100	21	70.0	8	26.7	1	3.3
Grocers	4		3		1		0	
Hotel Keepers	2		2		0		0	
Insurance Adjustor	1		0		1		0	
Manufacturers	6		4		2		0	
Sales Managers	2		1		1		0	
Merchants	4		3		1		0	
Peddlers	3		2		0		1	
Real Estate Brokers	2		1		1		0	
Salesman	1		1		0		0	
Silversmith	1		1		0		0	
Storekeepers	2		1		1		0	
Insurance Agents	2		2		0		0	
3. Professionals	36	100	21	58.3	10	27.7	5	14.0
Accountants	2		1		0		1	
Actor	1		0		1		0	
Author of Heb. Text Bks.	1		0		1		0	
Doctor	1		1		0		0	
Heb. High Sch. Principal	1		1		0		0	
Hebrew Teachers	3		2		1		0	
Jewish Educ. Executive and Supervisor	2		2		0		0	
Lawyers	4		3		1		0	
Piano Instructor	1		1		0		0	
Public School Teacher	1		0		1		0	
Secretaries of Societies	4		3		1		0	
Social Worker	1		0		0		1	
Stenographers and Typists	5		1		3		1	
Students (College)	7		4		1		2	
Students (High School)	2		2		0		0	
4. Housewives	19	100	4	21.0	5	26.3	10	52.6
Grand Total	115	100	67	58.3	26	22.6	22	19.1

TABLE XX

Occupational Distribution of Readers of Yiddish Press Editorials

STUDY No. 2

A.–Type od Occupations	Cases		B.–Readers of Editorials				C.–Non-Readers of Editorials	
			Regular		Occasional			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Skilled Laborers	39	100	26	66.7	2	5.1	11	28.2
Carpenter	2		2		0		0	
Cutter	1		1		0		0	
Day Laborer	1		1		0		0	
Furriers	2		1		0		1	
Needleworkers (Tailors, Cloak Operators, Etc.)	21		15		1		5	
Painters (Wall)	3		1		1		1	
Plumber	1		1		0		0	
Pressers	4		2		0		2	
Shoemakers	2		1		0		1	
Sign Painters	2		1		0		1	
2. Merchants, Agents	35	100	18	51.4	10	28.6	7	20.0
Butchers	2		1		1		0	
Fur Dealer	1		1		0		0	
Grocers	3		2		0		1	
Insurance Agents	2		0		1		1	
Jeweler	1		0		1		0	
Manufacturers	5		3		2		0	
Merchants	6		2		1		3	
Merchants (Retired)	2		1		0		1	
Real Estate Brokers	7		4		3		0	
Salesmen	6		4		1		1	
3. Professionals	20	100	12	60.0	4	20.0	4	20.0
Bookeepers	2		2		0		0	
Cantor	1		1		0		0	
Accountant	1		1		0		0	
Heb. Sch. Principal	1		0		1		0	
Heb. Sch. Teachers	2		2		0		0	
Journalist	1		0		0		1	
Secretary	1		0		0		1	
Social Workers	3		1		2		0	
Students (College)	7		5		0		2	
Lawyer	1		0		1		0	
4. Housewives	30	100	11	36.7	8	26.7	11	36.6
Grand Total	124	100	67	54.1	24	19.3	33	26.6

TABLE XXI

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF READERS OF YIDDISH PRESS EDITORIALS

COMPOSITE RESULTS OF TWO STUDIES

A. TYPE OF OCCUPATIONS	No. of Cases	Regular Readers		Occasional Readers		Do Not Read at all	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Skilled Laborers	69	47	68.2	5	7.6	17	24.2
2. Merchants, Manufacturers, Agents, etc.	65	39	60.0	18	27.7	8	12.3
3. Professionals	56	33	59.1	14	23.9	9	17.0
4. Housewives	49	15	28.9	13	26.5	21	44.6
TOTAL	239	134	56.0	50	21.0	55	23.0

RESULTS.

The following facts stand out from the analysis of the tables:

a) Approximately one-fourth (23%) of the readers of the Yiddish press pay no attention whatsoever to the editorials, while more than half (56%) read them regularly and about one-fifth (21%) read them only occasionally.

b) The housewives, as a group, are the least interested in editorials. Almost one-half of the women readers of this group (44.6%) ignore the editorial comment altogether, while only 26.5% consult it occasionally and 28.9% regularly.

c) One of the astonishing results is the high percentage of workers who follow the editorial comment regularly. While the professional and merchant groups outstrip the laborers when the percentages of both regular and occasional readers of this feature are combined,—the total for the

merchants, professionals and workers being 87.7%, 83% and 75.8% respectively, the labor group leads as far as regularity is concerned, the proportion of constant readers of editorials among the three groups being 68.2% for skilled laborers, 60% for merchants and 59.1% for professionals.

To one familiar with the type of persons usually found among the Jewish laborers, particularly the needle workers, this phenomenon need occasion no surprise. When a group of members of a mutual aid society in Brownsville had filled out questionnaires, the writer, in looking through the replies, found that a large proportion of the workers among them had reported that they read the editorials regularly, and expressed his astonishment at the preponderance of editorial readers among the Jewish laborers. One of the more intelligent members of the group, himself a tailor, remarked in Yiddish, "*Vus fershteht ihr nit? Columbuses schneiders.*" "Why don't you understand? Columbus's tailors!" "Don't you know who some of America's tailors are?" This observation is very significant, for it is common knowledge that among the Jewish skilled laborers may be found many who were students of the Talmud in the country from which they emigrated, men who are frequently far above the average in mental ability and educational attainment, whose occupations are not necessarily in consonance with their capacities. This circumstance explains, in part, the unusually high proportion of workers found among the most diligent readers of the Yiddish press editorials.

On the whole, it appears that the editorials reach the groups that are in greatest need of the influence which they radiate. On the other hand, the failure of the vast majority

of women readers to turn to the editorials is to be deplored; for, with the extension of the franchise, the rank and file of women have assumed grave civic responsibilities, which they will hardly be prepared to shoulder properly unless they extend their reading interests to more serious phases of political discussion, instead of confining their reading almost entirely to fiction.[1]

[1] Cf., Note 1, bottom of p. 57.

CHAPTER IV

General Scope of the Content of the Editorials

Having determined that from 56 to 77 per cent of the readers of the Yiddish daily press of New York City are probably guided in the formulation of their opinions and in their action on public questions by the thoughts expressed in the editorials,[1] it is of paramount importance to learn with what prevailing types of problems the editorials deal and the attitudes assumed by each individual newspaper and the press as a whole toward the more important issues raised, so as to get an indication of the type of influence exerted by the Yiddish press through its editorial columns.

METHODOLOGY.

a. *Selection of the editorials.*

To obtain this information, the contents of 1,543 editorials which appeared in the following Yiddish dailies during a period of six months were analyzed: *Tageblatt*, *Vorwaerts*, *Morgen Journal*, *Warheit*, and *Tog*.[2] To avoid

[1] Cf., Table XXI, Ch. III. p. 60.

[2] Hereafter these will be abbreviated as follows: J. D. N. for Jewish Daily News (*Tageblatt*), J. D. F. for Jewish Daily Forward (*Vorwaerts*), J. M. J. for Jewish Morning Journal (*Morgen Journal*), J. D. W. for Jewish Daily Warheit (*Die Warheit*), and DAY for the Day or Day—Warheit (*Der Tog*).

having the significant events of any particular period overshadow the content of the editorials, and to obtain a normal, representative sampling, the six months were selected at random from different years, and the period during which the United States participated actively in the World War was excluded. The editorials appearing during the following months were finally chosen for analysis and study: January, 1912 and March, 1913 (period preceding the outbreak of the World War); November 1914 and July, 1915 (during the war, but previous to America's participation); May 1920, and December 1920 (after the World War, during the period of reconstruction).

b. *Procedure in the analysis of the content.*

The inductive method was used and the content of the editorials was analyzed as follows: Each editorial article was read at least twice.[1] A special note was made of the name of the newspaper, the date on which it appeared, the heading, the main point or points made by the editorial writer, and the scope of the content. The data of each newspaper for every month and of the press as a whole for the entire period of six months were classified in accordance with the themes with which they dealt, and regrouped under minor and major categories.

In the following pages statistical tables are presented which show the significant editorial tendencies of each

[1] The issues of the Yiddish newspapers analyzed are on file in the Jewish Literature Room of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York City (Room 217).

individual newspaper and of the press as a whole with regard to the following questions:

1. The general scope of the subject matter of the editorials.

2. The range of the subjects or themes which are treated editorially, and the distribution of the frequency with which each topic is dealt or each attitude expressed during the period under consideration.

3. The classification of the editorial content under minor and major categories.

GENERAL SCOPE OF CONTENT

Before considering in detail the actual problems which are treated and the attitudes which are expressed in the editorials, it was deemed best to determine quantitatively the general scope of the subject matter.

Two bases have been employed in subdividing the editorials in accordance with the scope of the material contained therein. The first criterion is geographical, and the second, racial.

1. Under the geographical distribution, five categories have been included; i. e., local, state, national, foreign and general.[1]

(*a*) Under *local* are included editorials which deal

[1] See Appendix F, pp. 189–218, for examples of editorials included under the various categories in the geographical and racial distribution.

with matters affecting Greater New York City as a whole or any section of it.

(*b*) Under *state* are included editorials which deal with questions affecting New York State in general or any part thereof, in particular, outside of Greater New York.

(c) Under *national* are included all editorials dealing with matters affecting the United States as a whole or any section of the country outside of New York State.

(d) Under *foreign* are included editorials which deal with questions affecting directly any other country or countries, aside from the United States.

Here a careful distinction must be made. If the matter discussed affected some country outside of the United States, but the United States was not directly involved in it, the editorial was labeled "foreign." On the other hand, if the subject of the editorial affected some country outside of the United States, but the connecting "link" or "peg" or the "method of approach" was from the point of view of America's concern in or attitude toward that question, then it was labeled "national". For example, the United States Senate or the President discussed foreign relations, "national"; comparison between United States Senate and the French Senates, "national." But, a foreign matter like the war between the Allies and the Central Powers without involving the questions of America's attitude to either of the belligerents, or a discussion of the Turkish-Balkan War was marked "foreign."

(e) Under *general* there have been included editorials dealing with matters affecting people the world over; as, individual and family virtues which are universal in their

application, subjects which can not be limited in their scope to any of the above categories, for they are geographically non-classifiable; or the League of Nations, the need for an associaion of the world against war, etc. (not, of course, merely a discussion from the point of view of the Senate's or the President's attitude toward this question).

(2) Under the racial distribution, two groups or categories are included—*Jewish* and *non-Jewish*. The former embraces those editorials which deal with specifically Jewish subjects; that is, with matters affecting the Jewish group, as Jews. All others have been placed under non-Jewish.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

In the following tables, XXII to XXVI, the results of the analysis of the general scope of the content of the editorials of each Yiddish newspaper have been summarized and arranged according to months. In Table XXVII the statistics of individual newspapers and of the Yiddish daily press as a whole for the entire period of six months, are given; in Tables XXVIIA and XXVIIB the newspapers have been arranged in accordance with the rank which they attained in the geographical and racial distribution of their editorial content; in Tables XXVIII and XXIX they have been grouped and arranged in monthly and bi-monthly periods; and finally, in Table XXX, comparative data are presented for the purpose of noting the points of agreement and difference in the geographical distribution of the content of the editorials between the general metropolitan and rural press and the Yiddish newspapers.

TABLE XXII

GENERAL SCOPE[1] OF CONTENT OF EDITORIALS OF JEWISH DAILY NEWS (YIDDISCHES TAGEBLATT)

Months	Number of Editorials									Total No. of Editorials.	Total No. of points
	Local		State		National		Foreign				
	LJ	LN	SJ	SN	NJ	NN	FJ	FN	GEN		
Jan. 1912	11	8	0	1	6	14	15	8		63	90
March 1913	4	5	0	2	17	18	9	7		62	72
Nov. 1914	2	1	1	1	23	15	15	10		68	94
July 1915	7	12	1	1	14	14	26	12		87	112
May 1920[2]	13	1	1	0	20	2	20	7		64	70
Dec. 1920	4	2	1	0	21	19	23	13	3	86	103
Total	41	29	4	5	101	82	108	57	3	430	541

[1] Abreviations of Items in Geographical and Racial Distributions:–
LJ—*Local*-Jewish
LN—*Local* Non-Jewish
SJ—*State* Jewish
SN—*State* Non-Jewish
NJ—*National* Jewish
NN—*National* Non-Jewish
FJ—*Foreign* Jewish
FN—*Foreign* Non-Jewish

[2] May 23 & 24., 1920, missing.

TABLE XXIII

GENERAL SCOPE OF CONTENT OF EDITORIALS OF JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (VORWAERTS)

Months	Number of Editorials									Total No. of Editorials	Total No. of points
	LJ	LN	SJ	SN	NJ	NN	FJ	FN	GEN		
Jan. 1912	1	17	0	1	0	17	0	9		45	59
Mar. 1913	4	13	0	2	1	21	0	4		45	57
Nov. 1914	2	16	0	2	0	17	4	6		47	64
July 1915	4	24	0	0	0	8	4	10		50	72
May 1920	3	12	0	2	0	18	3	11	1	50	60
Dec. 1920	1	13	0	0	0	21	4	4	3	46	60
Total	15	95	0	7	1	102	15	44	4	283	372

TABLE XXIV

General Scope of Content of Editorials of Jewish Morning Journal (Morgen Journal)

Months	Number of Editorials									Total No. of Editorials	Total No. of points
	LJ	LN	SJ	SN	NJ	NN	FJ	FN	GEN		
Jan. 1912	5	4	0	0	3	19	11	15		57	89
Mar. 1913	3	16	0	1	2	16	7	7		52	74
Nov. 1914	3	7	1	0	3	15	4	19		52	79
July 1915	4	6	0	3	1	13	10	13		50	72
May 1920[1]	5	2	0	3	2	15	14	15		56	65
Dec. 1920	4	2	0	1	8	24	14	17	1	71	78
Total	24	37	1	8	19	102	60	86	1	338	457

[1] May 10th to May 15, inclusive, missing.

TABLE XXV

General Scope of Content of Editorials of Jewish Daily Warheit[2] (Die Warheit)

Months	Number of Editorials									Total No. of Editorials	Total No. of points
	LJ	LN	SJ	SN	NJ	NN	FJ	FN	GEN		
Jan. 1912	6	16	1	1	3	19	1	4	10	61	69
Mar. 1913	10	12	0	2	5	7	1	4	9	50	56
Nov. 1914	1	10	0	3	8	10	6	2	8	48	72
July 1915	2	12	0	1	5	16	11	10		57	78
Total	19	50	1	7	21	52	19	20	27	216	275

[2] Estab. 1905, merged with The Day, in 1919.

TABLE XXVI

General Scope of Content of Editorials of The Day (Der Tog)[3]

Months	Number of Editorials									Total No. of Editorials	Total No. of points
	LJ	LN	SJ	SN	NJ	NN	FJ	FN	GEN		
Nov. 1914	5	9	0	0	10	13	15	0		52	75
July 1915	5	10	0	6	6	18	11	4		60	90
May 1920	9	3	0	6	13	29	12	11	2	85	126
Dec. 1920	1	6	0	4	11	30	12	10	5	79	129
Total	20	28	0	16	40	90	50	25	7	276	420

[3] Established, Nov. 1914—merged with the Warheit, in 1919.

TABLE XXVII

GENERAL SCOPE OF CONTENT OF EDITORIALS OF INDIVIDUAL YIDDISH NEWSPAPERS AND OF ENTIRE YIDDISH DAILY PRESS OF NEW YORK CITY. (For six months)[1]

	JEWISH										Non-JEWISH													
	LJ	%	SJ	%	NJ	%	FJ	%	TOT	%	LN	%	SN	%	NN	%	FN	%	Gen.	%	TOT	%	G. T.	%
Tageblatt	41	9.5	4	.9	101	23.5	108	25.1	254	60.0	29	6.7	5	1.2	82	19.1	57	13.3	3	.7	176	40.0	430	100
Vorwaerts	15	5.3			1	.4	15	5.3	31	10.0	95	33.5	7	2.5	102	36.1	44	15.5	4	1.4	252	89.0	283	100
Morgen Jrnl	24	7.1	1	.3	19	5.6	60	17.8	104	30.8	37	10.9	8	2.4	102	30.2	86	25.4	1	.3	234	69.2	338	100
Warheit	19	8.8	1	.5	21	9.7	19	8.8	60	27.8	50	23.2	7	3.2	52	24.0	20	9.3	27	12.5	156	72.2	216	100
Tog	20	7.2			40	14.5	50	18.2	110	39.9	28	10.1	16	5.8	90	32.6	25	9.1	7	2.5	166	60.1	276	100
Grand Total for Entire Press	119	7.7	6	.4	182	11.8	252	16.3	559	36.2	239	15.5	43	2.8	428	27.8	232	15.0	42	2.7	984	63.8	1543	100

[1] In the case of the *Warheit* and *Tog*, the content of the editorials for a period of *four months* only has been included in this study, because the *Warheit* was merged with the *Tog* in 1919, and the *Tog* was not established until November, 1914.

TABLE XXVII—A

Rank of Individual Newspapers from the Point of View of the Geographical and Racial Distribution of Their Editorial Content

Category:	Local	Jewish	State	Jewish	National	Jewish	Foreign	Jewish	Total	Jewish
Rank	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%
1st	JDN	9.5	JDN	.9	JDN	23.5	JDN	25.1	JDN	60.0
2nd	JDW	8.8	JDW	.59	DAY	14.5	DAY	18.2	DAY	39.9
3rd	DAY	7.2	JMJ	.3	JDW	9.7	JMJ	17.8	JMJ	30.8
4th	JMJ	7.1	DAY	.0	JMJ	5.6	JDW	8.8	JDW	27.8
5th	JDF	5.3	JDF	.0	JDF	.4	JDF	5.3	JDF	11.0
Entire Press		7.7	E.P.	.4	E.P.	11.8	E.P.	16.3	E.P.	36.2

Category:	Local Non-Jew		State Non-Jew		National Non-Jew		Foreign Non-Jew		General		Total Non-Jew	
Rank	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%
1st	JDF	33.5	DAY	5.8	JDF	36.1	JMJ	25.4	JDW	12.5	JDF	89.0
2nd	JDW	23.2	JDW	3.2	DAY	32.6	JDF	15.5	DAY	2.5	JDW	72.2
3rd	JMJ	10.9	JDF	2.5	JMJ	30.2	JDN	13.3	JDF	1.4	JMJ	69.2
4th	DAY	10.1	JMJ	2.4	JDW	24.0	JDW	9.3	JDN	.7	DAY	60.1
5th	JDN	6.7	JDN	1.2	JDN	9.1	DAY	9.1	JMJ	.3	JDN	40.9
Entire Press		15.5	E.P.	2.8	E.P.	27.8	E.P.	15.0	E.P.	2.7	E.P.	63.8

[1] Order of the Different Categories for the Entire Press

1) National Non-Jewish – 27.8%
2) Foreign Non-Jewish – 16.3%
3) Local Non-Jewish – 15.5%
4) Foreign Jewish – 15.0%
5) National Jewish – 11.8%
6) Local Jewish – 7.7%
7) State Non-Jewish – 2.8%
8) General – 2.7%
9) State Jewish – .4%

Grand Total –100%

TABLE XXVII–B

Order of Newspapers from the Point of View of the Geographical Distribution (Jewish and Non-Jewish Combined)

Geographical Category:	National		Foreign		Local		State		General	
Rank	Nwsppr.	%	Nswppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%	Nwsppr.	%
1st	DAY	47.1	JMJ	43.2	JDF	38.8	DAY	5.8	JDW	12.5
2nd	JDN	42.6	JDN	38.4	JDW	32.0	JDW	3.7	DAY	2.5
3rd	JDF	36.5	DAY	27.3	JMJ	18.0	JMJ	2.7	JDF	1.4
4th	JMJ	35.8	JDF	20.8	DAY	17.3	JDF	2.5	JDN	.7
5th	JDW	33.7	JDW	18.1	JDN	16.2	JDN	2.1	JMJ	.3
Total for Entire Press		39.6		31.3		23.2		3.2		2.7

TABLE XXVIII

General Scope of Content of Editorials of Entire Yiddish Daily Press of New York City (By Months)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

MONTHS	JEWISH										NON-JEWISH													
	LJ	%	SJ	%	NJ	%	FJ	%	TOT.	%	LN	%	SN	%	NN	%	FN	%	GEN.	%	TOT.	%	G.T.	%
Jan. 1912	23	10.2	1	.4	12	5.3	27	11.9	63	27.8	45	20.0	3	1.3	69	30.6	36	15.9	10	4.4	163	72.2	226	100
Mar. 1913	21	10.0	0	0	25	12.0	17	8.1	63	30.1	46	22.0	7	3.3	62	29.7	22	10.6	9	4.3	146	69.9	209	100
Nov. 1914	13	4.9	2	.7	44	16.5	44	16.5	103	38.6	43	16.1	6	2.2	70	26.3	37	13.8	8	2.0	164	61.4	267	100
July 1915	22	7.2	1	.3	26	8.5	62	20.4	111	36.4	64	21.1	11	3.6	69	22.8	49	16.1	0	.0	193	63.6	304	100
May 1920	30	11.8	1	.4	35	13.7	49	19.2	115	45.1	18	7.1	11	4.3	64	25.1	44	17.2	3	1.2	140	54.9	255	100
Dec. 1920	10	3.5	1	.4	40	14.2	53	18.8	104	36.9	23	8.2	5	1.8	94	33.3	44	15.6	12	4.2	178	63.1	282	100
Total for 6 Months	119	7.7	6	.4	182	11.8	252	16.3	559	36.2	239	15.5	43	2.8	428	27.8	232	15.0	42	2.7	984	63.8	1543	100

TABLE XXIX

GENERAL SCOPE OF CONTENT OF YIDDISH DAILY PRESS EDITORIALS FOR SIX MONTHS
(PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY BI-MONTHLY PERIODS)

MONTHS	JEWISH						NON-JEWISH							GRAND TOTAL	
	LJ	SJ	NJ	FJ	No. of Editorials	%	LN	SN	NN	FN	Gen.	No. of Editorials	%	No.	%
Jan. & March[1].... 1912 1913	7.9	0.2	6.6	7.9	126	22.6	9.2	1.1	13.3	5.9	1.9	309	31.4	435	28.2
Nov. & July[2] 1914 1915.....	6.3	0.5	12.5	19.0	214	38.3	10.9	1.7	14.1	8.7	0.9	357	36.3	571	37.0
May & Dec.[3] 1920 1920.....	7.1	0.4	13.4	18.2	219	39.1	4.2	1.6	16.1	8.9	1.5	318	32.3	537	34.8
Total	21.3	1.1	32 5	45.1	559	100%	24.3	4.4	43.5	23.5	4.3	984	100%	1543	100%

[1] Before the World War
[2] During the War—before the U. S. participated.
[3] After the World War.

TABLE XXX

COMPARATIVE TABLE, SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONTENT OF EDITORIALS, APPEARING IN NATIVE METROPOLITAN AND RURAL PRESS, AND IN YIDDISH DAILY NEWSPAPERS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Editorials of	Local %	State %	Regional %	National %	Foreign %	World %	Gen'l %	Total %
Metropolitan[1] Papers	8	3	1	75	2	6	5	100
Rural Newspapers	20	8	1	45	1	15	9	99
Yiddish Daily Press of N.Y.C.	24.3 (15.5)	4.4 (2.8)		43.5 (27.7)	20.7 (15)		4.3 (2.7)	100[2] (63.7)[3]
Yiddish Daily Press of N.Y.C.	21.3 (7.7)	1.1 (.4)		32.5 (11.8)	45.1 (16.4)			100[4] (36.3)

[1] From L. N. Flint, "The Editorial," p. 56.

[2] Editorials which deal with general non-Jewish issues.

[3] The figures in the parentheses indicate the absolute percentages, when compared with the total number of editorials which appeared in the Yiddish Daily Press of New York City during the period analyzed.

[4] Editorials which deal with specifically Jewish issues.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YIDDISH PRESS IN GENERAL AND COMPARISON BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS.

Racial distribution: It appears from the facts exhibited in the above tables[1] that, out of a total number of 1,543 editorials, in which 2,065 "points" are made, 559 or approximately 36 percent of the editorials are devoted to the treatment of specifically Jewish issues, and the remainder (984 or 64 per cent) to the discussion of non-Jewish questions. If we exclude from consideration the articles dealing with foreign matters, the comparison is even more striking. We find that 307 or only 29 percent

[1] See Tables XXVII and XXVIII.

of the editorials deal with specifically Jewish questions, while 737 or 71 per cent are devoted to a consideration of problems affecting the country as a whole. Furthermore, the number of editorials in the entire Yiddish press devoted during this period of six months, to matters affecting the country as a whole (national, non-Jewish) aggregates 428, which is considerably higher (121 or approximately 40 percent) than the total number of editorials which deal with local, State, and national Jewish matters, combined.[1]

A comparison of the records of the individual newspapers shows that the *Vorwaerts*, the labor organ with a daily circulation of about 150,000 whose political leanings are socialistic, printed 102 editorials dealing with national, non-Jewish problems, and only one editorial during the entire period of six months, dealing with a national Jewish question. On the other hand, the *Tageblatt*, the oldest Yiddish daily in America, with a daily circulation of about 60,000, whose political leanings are Conservative-Republican, printed during the same period, 82 editorials dealing with national non-Jewish questions and 101 dealing with problems affecting all the Jews in America, as Jews. The same contrast is evident throughout, i. e.:

	L. J.	L. N.	N. J.	N. N.	F. J.	F. N.
Tageblatt	41	29	101	82	108	57
Vorwaerts	15	95	1	102	15	44

That the *Tageblatt* is an exception in devoting so large a number of editorials to specifically Jewish questions is borne out by a comparison of its record with that of the

[1] See Tables XXVII and XXIX.

Morgen Journal, which is the only Yiddish morning paper. It has a daily circulation of 77,000 and is also considered Conservative-Republican in its political tendencies.

	L. J.	L. N.	N. J.	N. N.	F. J.	F. N.
Tageblatt	41	29	101	82	108	57
Morgen Journal	24	37	19	102	60	87

The largest specifically Jewish item is the foreign Jewish. It will be observed that by far the major number of editorials devoted to Jewish matters appeared during the period following the outbreak of the World War, which affected the lives and welfare of the Jewish population in Eastern Europe (Russia, Poland, Galicia) more than any other single group, because they happened to be situated in the territories in which the actual warfare was carried on. This gave rise to innumerable problems to the solution of which the Jews in America devoted considerable thought and energy. This situation is reflected in the distribution of the editorials. Thus, while the *Tageblatt* devotes 24 editorials during the first two month (January, 1912, March, 1913; average, 12) to foreign Jewish matters, 84 editorials are devoted to the latter by the same paper during the remaining four months (November, 1914, July, 1915, May 1920, December, 1920; average 21 per month); the *Warheit* averages 1 per month during the first two months and 8.5 during the following two months; the *Morgen Journal* averages 9 per month for the first two and 10.2 during the last four; and the *Vorwaerts*, none per month for the first two, and 3.75 per month during the last four months.[1]

[1] See Tables XXII to XXVII

In order that the points of similarity and difference between the various newspapers may stand out more prominently, they have been arranged in Tables XXVII-A and XXVII-B in accordance with the ranks which they have attained in the various geographical and racial categories. The *Tageblatt* and *Vorwaerts* occupy the two extreme positions from the point of view of the proportion of the editorial space which they devote to Jewish and non-Jewish issues. The *Tageblatt* maintains the lead uniformly in each of the four Jewish groups, while the *Tog* and *Warheit* divide honors equally for second place, both achieving the second rank twice (the *Warheit* in local Jewish and State Jewish, and the *Tog* in national Jewish and Foreign Jewish). The *Vorwaerts*, however, is consistently last in all of the groups. The *Tageblatt's* total percentage for all the categories is far above that of the other newspapers, it being 50% larger than that of its nearest rival,—the *Tog*, approximately 100% larger than those of the *Morgen Journal* and *Warheit*, which occupy third and fourth places respectively, and more than five times as large as the percentage reached by the *Vorwaerts*.

In the five non-Jewish groups, four of the five newspapers assume the lead in the various categories, the *Vorwaerts* leading twice (in the local and national groups), and the *Tog, Morgen Journal and Warheit* each leading in the state, foreign and general groups, respectively. The *Tageblatt* is last in three of the five groups as well as in the total percentage for all the groups combined. It occupies third place, however, in the foreign group and fourth place in the general group.

The characteristic tendencies of the different newspapers

in the geographic distribution of their editorial content are manifested in Table XXVIIB. The *Tog* seems to apply itself with avidity to the consideration of national issues, while the *Morgen Journal* and *Vorwaerts* prefer to discuss foreign and local issues, respectively, above all others. The *Tageblatt* does not lead in any of the geographic categories, but it approaches the *Morgen Journal* in its tendency to devote considerable space to the discussion of foreign matters and resembles the *Tog* both in its emphasis on national issues and in its apparent aversion for purely local questions.

From Table XXVIII we learn that July, 1915 and December, 1920 were two typical, representative months from the point of view of the general scope of the content of the editorials. The geographical and racial distributions during these months are similar to the results obtained for the total periods of six months, viz.:

	Jewish Issues	Non-Jewish Issues
Entire Press for Six Months	36.2%	63.8%
Entire Press for July, 1915	36.4%	63.6%
Entire Press for December, 1920	36.9%	63.1%

The proportion of editorials dealing with specifically Jewish themes does not rise or decline steadily, but fluctuates constantly. It is at its lowest ebb during the first two months—January, 1912 (27.8%), and March, 1913 (30.1%). There is a marked increase in November, 1914 (38.6%), and a substantial decrease during July, 1915 (36.4%). Again, while it reaches its highest point in May, 1920 (45.1%), it diminishes considerably during December

1920, when the total approximates the typical situation. This seems to indicate that November, 1914 and May, 1920, in particular, were exceptional months.

An examination of the range of topics, which constituted the subjects of editorial comment and discussion during these two months, reveals that several events of great significance to the Jews of New York occurred during that period, which registered their effect upon the editorial space of the Yiddish daily press. November, 1914 marked the period immediately following the outbreak of the World War, which brought with it intense suffering for the Jews of Europe, especially those residing in the war zone. This critical situation resulted in an avalanche of editorials calling upon the Jews of America to extend a helping-hand to their unfortunate brethren in distress.

Furthermore, a momentous decision having an important bearing on the restoration of Palestine as a National Jewish Homeland was reached by the Peace Conference assembled at San Remo, Italy, in April, 1920 (it is known as the San Remo Decision), and was heralded with exuberant joy by the Yiddish press. An extraordinary Zionist Convention and an elaborate parade were arranged in New York during the month of May to celebrate this triumph of the Zionist cause.[1] These events called forth an unusually large number of editorials urging the Jews to aid in the restoration of Palestine. The *Tageblatt* and the *Tog*, in particular, devoted a large proportion of their editorial space to this theme.

Table XXIX, which is a bi-monthly summary of the geographical and racial distribution of the editorial content,

[1] The extraordinary Zionist Convention was held on May 9th.

presents a picture which reflects remarkably well the prevailing tendencies and interests of each period. While the percentage of editorials devoted to the consideration of local issues was highest among the Jewish categories during the first period (before the World War), it moved back to third place during each of the two succeeding periods. This was doubtless a direct result of the war situation which naturally stimulated an abnormal interest in issues affecting Jewry in America, as well as throughout the world. This assumption is substantiated by the extraordinary rise which is apparent in the proportion of the editorials devoted to national and foreign issues. Thus, we find that, while the total number of editorials devoted to Jewish issues during the second period is about 71% larger than that of the first period, the increase in the proportion of editorials devoted to the discussion of national and foreign Jewish questions is considerably higher, amounting to 89% and 140% respectively. These gains are maintained during the third period.

Similarly, in the percentage distribution of the non Jewish issues, the increase in the proportion of editorials devoted, during the second period, to foreign questions over that of the first period, reaches 47% which is over three times as large as the general rise in the total number of editorials (15%). This exceptional gain in the foreign group evidently prevented the national category from making any considerable headway during the second period, its increase amounting to but 6%. It made up for it during the third period, however, registering a rise of more than 14% over the second period, although the total number of editorials was decreased by approximately 11%. It

also maintained its lead throughout the three periods, as the largest single category.

In order to determine to what extent the characteristics of the Yiddish press editorials as revealed by the present study are distinctive and peculiar, statistics regarding the geographical distribution of the editorial content of the native rural and metropolitan press have been introduced in Table XXX,[1] for the purposes of comparison. They seem to indicate that all of the newspapers are alike in their emphasis upon national issues which constitute the largest single category in the case of each press. Particularly striking, however, is the resemblance between the Yiddish press editorials and those of the rural papers in the proportion of space which both devote to issues of a national and local character.

Since the Yiddish newspapers appear primarily for and deal principally with an immigrant reading public, they endeavor to keep their readers in touch with their relatives in Europe, and are bound to treat with comparatively greater frequency questions affecting foreign countries. Besides, the years between 1914 and 1920 were especially replete with events and issues which constantly involved the question of America's relationship with the belligerent and neutral nations of Europe. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the Yiddish newspapers

[1] This study of the general scope of the content of the editorials of the native rural and metropolitan press was made by students under the direction of Prof. L. N. Flint, Head of the Department of Journalism, University of Kansas, and is presented in the book on "The Editorial" by L. N. Flint. (Information given by Prof. Flint in a letter to the author).

outstrip the other two groups in the proportion of foreign issues which they discuss editorially.

Furthermore, the percentage of space which the Yiddish papers devote to national issues appears to be relatively high for a foreign language press. But, it is impossible, at present, in the absence of comparative statistics regarding the press in any other foreign language, to determine to what extent this tendency of the Yiddish newspapers is distinctive.

CHAPTER V.

Analysis and Classification of the Subject Matter of the Editorials

After determining the geographical and racial distribution of the contents of the editorials, and the extent to which the latter are read, there still remained the following fundamental tasks:—

1) To ascertain the *range* of the subjects which are discussed in the editorial articles;

2) To determine how *frequently* each *specific topic* is treated, or attitude expressed during the period under consideration, by the entire press, as well as by each individual newspaper;

3) To *classify* the mass of civic problems, qualities and other editorial items or points revealed by the above analysis, and to *summarize* them under several *major themes* or *headings*.

RANGE OF SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

The inquiry into the character of the problems treated and attitudes expressed has established that the Yiddish daily press deals editorially with a wide and diversified range of subjects, the number amounting to *over* three hundred. These are set forth in the following Table XXXI,

which includes a list of all the problems or topics treated, summarized and classified tentatively under more inclusive headings.

TABLE XXXI—KEY TO THE TENTATIVE, CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE CIVIC ATTITUDES EXPRESSED AND PROBLEMS TREATED IN THE EDITORIALS OF THE YIDDISH DAILY PRESS OF NEW YORK CITY.[1]

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	I. Americanization	
	A. Educationally	
1	1. Urge readers to acquire a knowledge of, and to use the English language	3
2	2. Urge readers to learn about the American Government—its forms, functions, etc.	4
3	3. Discussion of the duties and work of public officials.	18
	B. Festivals and Institutions.	
4	1. Explain significance of American festivals, institutions, etc.	16
5	2. Urge proper observance of American festivals.	8
6	3. Urge that holidays be utilized for Americanization purposes (against fire crackers on July 4th.)	4
7	4. Urges Jewish parents to have their children enrolled in the Boy and Girl Scout Movements	1
	C. Naturalization	
8	1. Urge aliens to become citizens	7
9	2. Urge or approve increase in government facilities for naturalization	6
10	3. Urges labor unions to require members to have at least their first "Declaration of Intention" papers	1
	D. Stimulate patriotism and pride in the American form of government, customs and institutions (National, State, City)	
11	1. Hold up as example or express pride in the American form of government, institutions, methods, accomplishments, etc.	29

[1] During, Jan. 1912, March 1913, Nov. 1914, July 1915, May 1920, Dec. 1920.

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
12	2. Point out advantages of American government and institutions by comparing or contrasting them with those of other governments	15
13	3. Express gratitude to and confidence in America	11
14	4. Point out need for some Americans "Americanizing" themselves	5
15	5. Expresses satisfaction at Jewish contribution to America	
16	6. Local Pride—Resent unwarranted attack on patriotism and good name of New York City	6
17	E. Discuss miscellaneous national events; as, change of administration, admission of new state, constitutional conventions, split in ranks of old political parties, etc.	22
18	F. Urges readers to avail themselves of the services of the government departments, bureaus, etc.	1
19	G. Urge adherence to "good old liberal Americanism"	2
	II. Immigration	
20	A. Oppose policy of absolute restriction—(closing doors entirely)	28
21	B. Express disapproval of a policy of rigid regulation—limited number to be admitted each year (% basis)	3
22	C. Against new laws aiming to further restrict immigration—no restriction, excluding only undesirables, as defined by the laws which are already on the Statute books ("Let immigration regulate itself")	14
23	D. Urge America to maintain her traditional liberal attitude toward immigration, and to keep her doors open at all times for oppressed refugees from intolerable social, religious or political conditions.	3
24	E. For a scientific policy of intelligent, sympathetic regulation and distribution of immigrants	1
	III. Urge Readers to discharge Responsibilities and assume Privileges of Citizenship (Conforming Civic Virtues)	
25	A. To observe the laws and ordinances	1

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	B. To exercise their right to vote	
26	1. Extol role of voter on election day	5
27	2 Urge voters to cast their ballots	4
	C. Vote intelligently	
28	1. Not to be swayed by religious prejudice a) Not to support a candidate of Jewish extraction unless he has a good record	2
29	b) To oppose vigorously the election of a Jewish candidate with a poor record	2
30	2. Condemn participation of religious leaders in politics, or the injection of religious issues into election or primary campaigns	4
	3. To institute an educational test for voters (ability to read English)	
31	a) In favor of	1
32	b) Against	1
33	D. Discuss results of primaries and elections	11
34	E. Expresses disapproval of practice of "voting as a group"	1
	IV. Congestion in Cities	
35	A. Deplores congestion in large cities	1
36	B. Urge readers to go "back to the farm"	4
37	C. Urge readers to leave congested sections like New York and to "go west" or to other thinly populated sections of our country	9
38	D. Extol the position, opportunities and work of the American farmer	3
39	E. Express satisfaction with the efforts of Jewish agricultural schools, and success achieved by American Jewish farmers	4
40	F. Urges readers not to go into peddling or sweatshops, but to choose healthier occupations.	1

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	V. Active Interest and Participation in Political and Governmental Affairs	
	A. Assume Leadership in Politics	
41	1. Urge or extol active participation by Jews in American political life	3
42	2. Urge the employment of efficient methods in the conduct of government business	3
43	3. Urge voters to help to uproot corruption in government	5
	4. "Better New York"	
44	a. Urge that aid be extended to municipal departments and courts in improving the conditions of health and safety, uprooting criminality, etc.	34
45	b. Express local pride in civic and cultural development and improvement of conditions in New York City	15
46	c. For City Home Rule—resent discrimination against New York City by up-State members of Legislature	2
47	5. Criticizes clergymen for mingling in petty city politics	1
	B. Adherence to Political Parties	
48	1. Urges readers to support old political parties	1
49	2. Laud political affiliation which is a result of deliberate choice (temporary and changing), as evidenced by large proportion of "split" votes cast	4
	C. Political Spirit and Methods	
50	1. Condemn terrorism, direct action, I. W. W. methods, etc.—for changes by exercise of franchise	2
	2. Socialism	
51	a. Favor—Urge readers to support the Socialist Party or its candidates	50
52	b. Opposed to	7
53	3. Express disapproval of reactionary methods and spirit in our country	15
54	4. Urge readers to vote for the man, not for the party	2
55	5. Urge readers to free themselves from unscrupulous political bosses	8

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
56	6. Urge readers to discard political demagogues who arouse suspicion	4
57	7. Against radicalism (as, "Urges Jews not to participate in radical movements; Criticizes small Jewish minority for 'flirting' with Sovietism and Communism")	14
58	8. Express satisfaction at victory of conservative elements	2
59	9. Greet victory of liberal forces over the reactionary influences	5
	D. Criticism of Government	
60	1. Criticise governmental policies or particular acts of public officials;—national, state or city	49
61	2. Express approval of or confidence in the work of the government in general, or some public official in particular	34
	E. Holding Public Office	
62	1. Encourages Jews to accept nominations for public office	1
63	2. Express pride in having members of Jewish group elevated by election or appointment to high political office, and in their accomplishments for the U. S.—point out American equality of opportunity	14
64	3. Points to elevation of faithful Jews to high office in Great Britain, and extols traditional Anglo-Saxon tolerance	1
	F. Initiative in Legislation (National, State or City)	
65	1. Advocate the introduction or passage of new legislation (as, laws against child labor, votes for women, abolishment of capital punishment, municipal ownership of public utilities, etc.)	36
66	2. Urge the removal of poor laws from the Statute books or oppose newly introduced measures, considered "reactionary."	15
67	3. Discussion of implications of newly proposed legislation	5

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
68	4. Urge the enforcement of law and order—criticize laxity of the New York Police	5
69	5. Condemn mob rule	8
70	6. Urge passage of a law requiring the determination of war to be left to a vote of the people	1
	VI. Urge Readers to assume tolerant, open minded Attitude towards the other Groups in our Community	
71	A. Religious tolerance—Urge readers to be tolerant towards members of denominations other than the Jewish	21
72	B. Urges open-minded attitude towards members of different economic groups	1
73	C. Deplore or condemn cases or evidence of racial or religious discrimination, or intolerance	69
74	D. Assume tolerant attitude towards groups in the community of different political opinion	4
75	E. Urges necessity of hearing both sides of a question, before arriving at a conclusion.	1
	VII. Industrial Relations	
76	A. Urge the maintenance of a non-partisan attitude in labor-capital disputes—public welfare the supreme test of the righteousness of a cause	11
77	B. Urge workers to organize and unite	23
	C. Urge workers to stand by their union	
78	1. Urge or extol loyalty of workers towards their organization	31
79	2. Urge that aid be extended to strikers	7
80	3. Express satisfaction with settlement of strike and victory for workers	5
81	4. Criticize employers for trying to break up union of workers on pretense that it is un-American or by designating leaders as Reds, Bolsheviki, etc.	9

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
82	D. Urge or approve arbitration of disputes between employers and employees by impartial committee	35
	E. Organization of workers politically	
83	1. In favor of	10
84	2. Against	2
	F. The strike as a means of settling labor disputes	
85	1. Express approval of	17
86	2. Express disapproval of	2
87	3. Condemn employment of gangsters in strikes	2
88	4. Criticize labor leaders for settling strike without first ascertaining workers' wishes	3
89	5. Urges the removal from office of faithless labor leaders	1
	G. Working Conditions	
90	1. Condemn sweatshop system	4
91	2. Open shop—criticize contracting system (keen competition—keeps wages and working conditions on low par)	1
92	3. Against discrimination or unjustified discharge of workers	2
93	4. Urge increase in wages of workers	8
94	5. In favor of the "open shop"	1
95	H. Favors union wages for work done by prisoners	1
96	I. Urge voluntary coöperation between employers and workers	4
97	J. Against employment of militia in strikes	3
98	K. Urge the establishment and support of cultural centers or labor lyceums for workers	3
	VIII. Jewish Group Issues	
99	A. Urge that aid be extended to suffering brethren abroad (victims of war, famine, etc.)	70
	B. Work of Jewish Philanthropic Institutions in America	

The Day

דער טאג

"The National Jewish Daily."
HERMAN BERNSTEIN, Editor.

פרעזידענט ווילסאָנס מוטיגער שריט

פרעזידענט ווילסאן האט איינגעטהאן א גרויסען מיטיגען אקט, ווען ער האט ווען אין בירנעט-ביל, ווועלכער האט געזאלט בעשרענקען די איטינראציע קיין אמעריקא, דורך

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"לייבאר-פארטיי" וועלכע האט זאמאל
נעמאכט איבערע פערשידענע נאמינירונ

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
100	1. Commend humane treatment and efficiency of Jewish institutions	9
101	2. Extols employment of preventive methods in work with poor	1
102	3. Urge that financial and moral support be given to local Jewish institutions	14
103	4. Express satisfaction with report of the United Hebrew Charities, that the number of Jewish families seeking charitable aid is decreasing	1
	C. Urge unity in charitable or community undertakings (communal approach)	
104	1. In the United States	28
105	2. Abroad	7
106	D. Defend Jewish immigrants and endeavor to present them to the country in their true light	12
107	E. Express pride in heroism of Jewish soldiers, chaplains, etc.	6
108	F. Urge or applausd the granting of equal rights to Jews in countries throughout the world	18
109	G. Urge and extol Jewish group loyalty and affiliation—condemn deserters of Jewish people, particularly the wealthy, at a time when Israel is suffering	37
	H. Criticize foreign countries for discriminating against and mistreating Jews (anti-Semitic acts and propaganda)	
110	1. In France (Jews in French army)	3
111	2. Russia (Soviet)	1
112	3. Greece	2
113	4. Poland	11
114	5. Germany	3
115	6. England	2
116	7. Roumania	2
117	I. Criticizes Jews who change their first names to conceal their Jewish identity, or who show other signs of lack of self-respect.	1
	J. Criticize press for withholding accounts regarding atrocities against Jews in Poland, Russia, Roumania, etc.	
118	1. General Press	5

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
119	2. Jewish Press	1
	K. Hebrew Language and Literature	
120	1. Urges support of Hebrew periodical press in America	1
121	2. Urge Jews to study and to spread the Hebrew language	3
122	3. Urge or praise efforts to spread Jewish literature and learning	7
123	L. Criticize tendency to hold the entire Jewish group responsible for the misdeeds of a few; spreading of exaggerated, erroneous notions regarding the Jews broadcast in newspapers and magazines; holding the Jew up as a scapegoat, etc.	11
124	M. Criticize conduct or management of Jewish institutions	2
125	N. Opposes the formation of a World Jewish Congress or organization for the protection of Jewish rights and interests—time immature (Dec. '20)	1
	O. Anti-Semitism and the American press	
126	1. Criticizes individual American newspapers for not giving the Jewish answer to the anti-Semites in America adequate publicity	1
127	2. Praise the native American press's stand against anti-Semitism	2
	P. American Jewish Congress	
128	1. Urge the convening of an American Jewish Congress (democratic, representative body)	5
129	2. Urge the formation of a permanent, democratically organized American Jewish Congress	12
130	3. Urges Jewish organizations and individuals to support the American Jewish Congress movement morally and financially	1
131	Q. Favors the formation of Jewish Court of Arbitration before which specifically Jewish religious and other group matters could be tried.	1
132	R. Criticize European statesmen for maintaining silence regarding Jewish pogroms, etc	2

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	IX Administration of Justice	
133	A. Urge that justice be done in certain cases	6
134	B. Urge that injustice be corrected (persons unjustly sentenced, or convicted, etc.)	4
135	C. Criticize courts or juries for unwarranted leniency toward criminals (for "vigilance" and "quick trials" in work of uprooting crime)	4
	X Preparedness	
136	A. For preparedness and increased appropriations	1
137	B. Against propaganda for increase in armaments	8
138	C. For citizen army and military training	2
	D. Cause of War	
139	1. Denies that capitalists caused the war	1
140	2. "War is a crime for which all humanity should be held responsible."	1
141	3. "Praises Ph. Gibb's book, because it tells the truth regarding the war	1
	XI Discussion of Conditions in the United States	
142	A. Express dissatisfaction with social or economic conditions—point out state of unrest within nation or city	8
143	B. Express confidence in human nature—nature fundamentally good—sound optimistic note regarding conditions	10
	XII Religion and Superstition	
144	A. Condemn confusing religion with superstition (belief in the supernatural, etc.)	5
145	B. Condemns practice of calling in Christian Scientists and other religious faith healers, when a doctor is needed.	1
	XIII Nationalism and Internationalism	
146	A. Urges that national energies be utilized for the purpose of strengthening American culture, art, etc	3

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
147	B. Against undue emphais on internationalism as far as Jews are concerned	1
148	C. Urge America not to become involved in the political and militaristic quarrels of Europe	4
	XIV Attitude towards Women	
149	A. Point out equality between men and women	6
150	B. Emphasizes natural rights of women	1
	C. Married women teachers in the Public Schools	
151	1. In favor of	4
152	2. Against	1
153	D. Advocate votes for women	4
154	E. Against double standards of morality	2
155	F. Point out and extol heroism and sacrifices of women in the World War	2
	XV Public Education	
156	A. Expresses pride in American public school system	1
157	B. Advocates longer school year	1
	C. Urge larger measure of financial support to school system	
158	1. For children	3
159	2. For adults	1
160	3. For playgrounds, parks, (extra curricular activities)	1
161	D. Urge increase in facilities and opportunities for elementary school education	4
162	E. Urges love for higher education per se, not merely for the material benefits to be derived therefrom	1
163	F. Advocates policy of keeping politics out of public schools	1
	XVI Religious Problems	
164	A. Discussion of specifically Jewish religious questions-urge observance of ceremonies, customs,—differences between Orthodox and Reform views, etc.	46

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
165	B. Opposed to teaching the Bible in the Public Schools	5
166	C. Approves setting aside one hour each week for religious instruction	1
	XVII Personal (Arrival or passing away of eminent personages, evaluation of achievements of individuals, etc.)	
167	A. Jewish personages	51
168	B. Non-Jewish personages	28
	XVIII Old Russia	
169	A. Criticize autocratic rule in Russia	4
170	B. Condemn oppression of, and discrimination against Jews in Russia, —used as scapegoats, etc.	39
171	C. Approve United States policy regarding Russian Treaty of 1832 (1912)	5
172	D. Greet signs of liberal policy in Russia (Old)	5
173	E. Draw distinction between the Russian Government and the Russian people	2
174	XIX Discussion of ethical and moral questions—individual and family virtues. ("Back to the home" movement, sacredness of home and family; against extravagance in dress, for simplicity, against swearing, poor manners, etc.)	63
	XX Against Prohibition	
175	A. Before it was enacted into law	2
176	B. After it was enacted into law	2
177	C. Urges that the States be permitted to decide this question for themselves	1
178	XXI Favors Consolidation of Cities	1
	XXII Palestine, as a National Jewish Homeland	
179	A. Urge moral and financial support in rebuilding Palestine	73

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
180	B. Commend England and express confidence in her intentions regarding the restoration of Palestine as a National Jewish Homeland	12
181	C. Deplore secret French opposition to consummation of Jewish aspirations, despite official endorsement and approval of the Balfour Declaration	3
182	D. Belittle Jewish aspirations and strivings for national homeland in Palestine	2
183	E. Against domination by any single Jewish party in Palestine—(Poale-Zionists, Orthodox, Radicals, etc.)	2
184	F. Urge that Jewish traditional customs be followed in Palestine	2
185	G. Urge that Palestine be thrown open to Jewish immigration (free, scientifically regulated and distributed)	5
	H. Express gratitude to countries that help the Jews realize their dream of a National Jewish Homeland	
186	1. U. S. A.	1
187	2. England	2
188	3. Other Allies	1
189	I. Urge establishment of model relationship between classes and groups in Palestine	4
190	J. Urges education of American public to significance of Palestine as a National Jewish Homeland	1
191	K. Urge Supreme Council to make public the details of the British Mandate over Palestine	2
192	XXIII Point out compatibility of Judaism and Americanism	7
193	XXIV Against sensational methods (by newspapers, public officials, scientific men, etc.)	12
	XXV Independence of small countries	
	A. Poland	
194	1. In favor of	2
195	2. Asserts that Poles are unfit for independence, if they continue to oppress other minority groups	1

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
196	B. Approve of independence for the Philippines	2
197	C. Against independence for Haiti ("not yet fit")	1
	XXVI Restriction of Free Speech and Free Assembly	
198	A. Against restriction of freedom of speech	4
199	B. Against misuse of privilege of freedom of speech	1
	XXVII Intervention.	
200	A. Disapproves of intervening in Mexico	6
201	B. Expresses disapproval of intervention in Russia	1
	C. In Cuba	
202	1. In favor of	2
203	2. Against	3
204	XXVIII Disapproves cancellation of war debt of the United States unless all other powers do likewise	1
	XXIX The World War (Before the United States Participated)	
205	A. Favor the Allies—Condemn German militarism and her boasts of superiority	4
206	B. Favor the Central Powers in their struggle against Russia	3
207	C. Discussion of the war situation (before American participation)	37
208	D. Against Russia, "because victory for Russia means strengthening of autocratic rule"	16
209	E. Criticize biased attitude of the press	2
210	F. Point out tragic condition of Jews in both camps	6
211	G. Criticize England's interference with American commerce on the seas	6
	H. Urge cessation of the war	
212	1. Deplore the continuation of the war, involving such great loss of life	4

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
213	2 Urges readers to protest against the continuation of the war	1
214	3. Protest against sending ammunition across to keep up the bloodshed, though international law is on America's side	3
215	4. Urge America to take initiative in bringing about peace	2
	I. Urge Aid	
216	1. To suffering peoples in Europe regardless of race, color or creed	3
217	2. To the United States Red Cross which brings succor to all suffering people	2
	J. The American-German controversy (resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania)	
218	1. Express dissatisfaction with Germany's reply to the American note of protest	4
219	2. Express hope for the peaceful settlement of the issue	7
220	K. Advocate Jewish point of view in the war	2
221	L. Advocates real freedom of the seas	1
222	M. Favor "peace without victory"	2
223	N. Criticizes "hysterical patriotism" shown by Jews in England and other countries	1
224	O. Condemns extending the war between nations to art, literature, scholarship, etc.	1
225	P. Discuss Turkish-Balkan War	3
	XXX Tariff	
226	A. Favors high tariff	1
227	B. Favors gradual decrease in tariff	1
	XXXI Treaty of Versailles	
	A. Ratification by United States Senate	
228	1. In favor of	1
229	2. Against	1
230	3. Criticism of the Senate	3

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
231	4. Criticism of President Wilson	3
	B. Criticism of the Treaty	
232	1. With Germany	1
233	2. Support President Wilson's stand on Fiume	2
234	3. Favors United States taking over German war debt	1
	C. Knox Resolution	
235	1. In favor of	2
236	2. Against	1
237	3. Against separate peace with Germany	2
	D. Poland	
238	1. Favors Polish war of defence	1
239	2. Criticize Polish imperialistic aims and warfare (1920)	12
240	3. Condemn Polish excesses and pogrom against Jews	2
241	4. Greet signs of liberal attitude toward Jews in Poland	8
242	5. Express hope for peace between Poland and Russia	5
	E. Soviet Russia	
243	1. Favors deportation of Soviet Ambassador	1
244	2. Criticize Russia's imperialistic aims and war	7
245	3. Discuss social and economic situation in Soviet Russia	7
246	4. Express doubts as to stability and permanence of Soviet Russia	6
247	5. Criticize Japanese intervention and advance into Siberia	2
248	6. Criticize despotic rule of Soviet Russia	3
249	7. Criticize Allied plans with regard to Soviet Russia	8
250	8. Condemn excesses against Jews in Soviet Russia	2
251	9. Favors recognition of Soviets	1
252	10. Urge lifting of embargo and resumption of commercial relations with Soviet Russia	5
253	F. Condemn pogroms against Jews in the Ukraine	4
254	G. Condemn excesses against Jews in Hungary	2
	H. Acceptance of the Armenian Mandate by the United States	
255	1. In favor of	2
256	2. Against	1
257	I. Criticize French imperialism	2

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	XXXII U. S. Passport System	
258	A. Against the passport system in the United States as a permanent institution (smacks of autocracy—reactionary, against personal liberty)	2
259	B. In favor of the passport system as a temporary war measure	2
260	C. Against bureaucratic government	1
	XXXIII Bonus for the War Veterans	
261	A. In favor of	1
262	B. Against	1
	XXXIV High Cost of Living	
263	A. Urge the government to strive to bring about a reduction in the cost of living	2
264	B. Condemn employment of artificial means for keeping prices up (profiteering etc.)	4
265	C. Approve of the establishment of coöperative stores by workers to combat high cost of living	3
266	D. Criticise inactivity of Congress in reducing high cost of living	2
	XXXV Housing Situation	
267	A. Urge need for legislation to remedy acute housing situation	4
268	Approve of and praise the work of the Lockwood Housing Committee of New York	2
269	C. Condemn the conspiracy of the trusts and trades to keep up prices of housing material	2
270	D. Condemns profiteering landlords	1
	XXXVI Taxes	
271	A. Urge reduction	2
272	B. Against transferring burden from the rich to the poor	2

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	C. Consolidation of war debts and bonds (Congressman Fordnay's proposal)	
273	1. In favor of	1
274	2. Against	1
275	XXXVII Greet the establishment of Republics in other countries	2
	XXXVIII Capitalism	
276	A. Deplore strengthening of the "trusts"	6
277	B. Condemn the capitalistic system and its methods	9
278	C. Criticize biased accounts in capitalistic press (Exaggerated accounts, withholding of news, etc.)	6
279	XXIX Criticize wealthy Americans for bowing before royal personages	2
280	XL Urge amnesty and aid to political prisoners	3
281	XLI Against destruction of forests in the United States	1
	XLII Un-American acts and methods of public officials	
282	A. Against excessive use of funds in primary or election campaigns	4
283	B. Protest against un-American acts and methods of public officials—terrorism, hysteria, false arrests, etc., thereby compromising American traditions	16
	XLIII World Organization	
284	A. Urges the organization of a League of Nations	4
	B. Criticize present League	
285	1. Against domination by the Great Powers—urge wider representation to smaller nations	7
286	2. Ineffectiveness, as shown by inability to get leading nations to disarm	1
287	3. "League of Victors, not of Nations"	2

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
288	C. Discuss matters which have come up before the League of Nations for decision	5
289	D. Urge the United States to join the League of Nations	3
290	E. Praise President Wilson's attitude and efforts regarding League of Nations (his moral perseverance)	2
291	F. Criticizes Argentine for withdrawing from the League of Nations	1
292	G. Urges America to assume leadership and responsibility in World affairs	1
293	H. Criticizes United States Senate's attitude toward the ratification of the Treaties resulting from the Washington Conference	1
294	XLIV Favors the Internationalization of the Panama Canal	1
295	XLV Urge repeal of War Legislation	2
	XLVI Disarmament	
	A. Criticizes increase in armaments by	
296	1. U. S. A.	1
297	2. England	1
298	3. Japan	1
	B. Urge decrease in armaments	
299	1. Stop further building of battleships (Borah Resolution)	5
300	2. Advocate education leading to disarmament	2
301	XLVII Against Blue Laws—Uphold Personal Liberty	3
	XLVIII—U. S. Diplomatic Service	
302	A. Advocates thorough training for the members of our Diplomatic Corps, so that they may be able to stand up well against foreign diplomats	1
303	B. Advocates the payment of higher salaries to make it unnecessary for rich only to accept posts	1

Number of Topic		Frequency of Treatment
	XLIX Discussion of World Situation	
304	A. General—Economic or social conditions; political events in different countries, etc.	32
305	B. With special reference to the Jews	2
306	L Urges Jewish boys and girls to enter vocational and manual schools and not to overcrowd the professions	1
307	LI Points with pride to share which Jews have had in developing the resources of this Country	1
308	LII Favors nationalization of the Telegraph (Jan. 1912)	1
309	LIII Express satisfaction at signs of fair treatment of Jews by Foreign Countries (as Roumania, Bulgaria, etc.)	3
310	LIV Discuss Peace Treaties Entered into by the United States and other countries (Jan. 1912)	2
311	LV Urge that effort be made to bridge the gap between foreign-born parents of Jewish extraction and their native born children	2
312	LVII Criticism of Administration of the Law—Partial to rich, etc. (For example, Thaw case)	3

RECLASSIFICATION OF MASS OF PROBLEMS

It has been deemed advisable to re-classify the multifarious topics disclosed in the above table and to focus them around the following minor and major themes or categories, depending upon the general scope and specific character of the issues raised:—

A–AMERICAN ISSUES	J–SPECIFICALLY JEWISH GROUP ISSUES
1—Americanization	1—Cultural and Sociological
2—Governmental	2—Philanthropic

3—Economic	3—Group Discrimination, Oppression, etc.
4—Cultural and Sociological	4—Personal
5—Personal	5—Palestine

W—WORLD ISSUES

1—*General* (International Relations, Ethical ideals of universal application).

2—*Particular*—Conditions in Foreign countries

While the classification of the themes into major and minor groups was fairly rigid, there is present a certain degree of flexibility. The same topic or "editorial point" was occasionally placed under one or another of the categories, depending upon the angle of approach or point of view from which it was discussed. For an example, an editorial dealing with the League of Nations was usually placed under Category W1 (World Issues—General-International Relations); as, 285—"Against the domination of the Great Powers in the League—urge wider representation to smaller nations" (any Yiddish newspaper during December, 1920). But, if the League of Nations was discussed in the editorial from the point of view of the United States Senate's or the President's attitude towards it, then this particular editorial was assigned to Category A2 (American Issues–Governmental); as 290—"Praise President Wilson's attitude and efforts regarding the organization of the League of Nations" (in the *Tog* of May, 1920).

In some instances editorial points[1] might have been arbitrarily assigned to one or another of the two *minor* categories, in which case the *purpose* of the editorial was considered in determining under what category it was ultimately to be included. For example, an editorial criticising or extolling some American institution or a branch of our government was placed under A1 (American Issues—Americanization), if the purpose of the editorial writer seemed to have been to influence thereby the *immigrant* readers' attitudes towards America: as, when this theme was introduced casually in connection with an editorial in which the alien readers were urged to become naturalized. It was included under Category A2 (American Issues—Governmental), however, whenever the apparent purpose of the writer seemed to have been merely to discuss, criticize or extol an American institution or an act of some branch or representative of our Government.

FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC TOPICS

How frequently do the Yiddish press editorials deal with each specific topic, and how is the content distributed among the major and minor categories outlined above? In tables

[1] The statement of an "editorial point" or "points" is usually merely a paraphrasing of the main thought or thoughts of an editorial, as gauged from a careful perusal and consideration of its content as well as of its title or heading. The writer was particularly scrupulous about stating the exact thought of an editorial article. Whenever it was not possible to place an editorial under any of the more inclusive groups, a special statement of the "point" or "thought" or author's interpretation was resorted to; hence, the unusually large number of points found to have been expressed or treated but *once* during the entire period of six months.

XXXII to XXXIV which appear at the end of this chapter (pp. 160 to 172) the major results regarding these two questions are presented.

In Table XXXII, all the topics which were treated at least three times by the press during the six months, have been arranged in the order of their frequency of treatment, by months and newspapers. The major and minor 'subject categories' to which the editorials in each group have been assigned are also indicated.

In Table XXXIII, the topics which were treated only once or twice during the six months, are listed under the various major and minor categories, and distributed by newspapers and months.

In Tables XXXIV A and B all of the editorial points have been summarized by months and newspapers, in accordance with their distribution among the major and minor categories.

DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

An examination of the list of items which formed the subjects of editorial comment, and of the frequency of treatment of each particular theme, leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Yiddish press has been keenly responsive to the outstanding needs and problems facing American Jewry. The most liberal proportion of editorial space has been devoted to the consideration of the more important issues of the day,—both Jewish and general—which were pressing for attention and solution. The questions most frequently treated in the Yiddish press editorials are those which have moved American Jewry to action.

Of the more than three hundred editorial topics

(occurring 2,065 times), approximately one-tenth (thirty) were treated from sixteen to seventy-three times each, and furnished the material for over one-half of the discussions (1,066 points) which appeared during the six months. On the other hand, over seven-tenths of the topics (223 or 73%) were treated five times each or less.

The theme most frequently discussed is specifically Jewish in nature (XXII A—"Urge moral and financial support in rebuilding National Jewish Homeland in Palestine"—treated 73 times). In connection with this, it is interesting to note that the *Tageblatt* contributes 38 or more than 52%, to the total number of times that this topic is treated by the entire Yiddish press. On the contrary, the *Vorwaerts* does not print even one editorial in favor of the restoration of Palestine as a National Homeland for the Jewish people. In fact, it expresses itself twice against the national Jewish aspirations. Furthermore, the two leading topics in the frequency list ("Palestine" and "Aid for War Sufferers") are treated 143 times, which fact accounts for the high record of space found to have been devoted to foreign Jewish matters. These two problems constitute, without doubt, the most urgent questions confronting the Jewish people, the solution of which will affect tremendously their future well-being.

While six of the first ten topics treated most frequently are specifically Jewish in nature, only one of the following fifteen is of this type, the distribution of the first twenty-five topics, each of which was discussed eighteen times or more, being as follows:

	No. of Topics	Frequency of Treatment
American Issues	16	570 times
Specifically Jewish Group Issues	7	344 times
World Issues	2	69 times

Practically the same proportion is maintained in the following twenty-five topics, *i. e.*,

American Issues	17	227 times
Jewish Group Issues	6	79 times
World Issues	2	28 times

A detailed analysis of the distribution of the entire volume of the editorial content among the various major and minor categories shows that, out of a total of 2,065 editorial points, 1,330, or 64.4 per cent deal with general American issues; 534, or 25.9 per cent deal with problems of a specifically Jewish nature; and 201 or 9.7 per cent deal with World questions, which concern some foreign country in particular or which affect all peoples. It is evident from these facts that the proportion of editorials dealing with Jewish group issues is only slightly above one-quarter of the total, and but two-fifths as large as the group devoted to general American issues.

The editorials dealing with governmental questions constitute by far the largest minor category, the total for this single group exceeding that of all the categories dealing with the Jewish group and world issues, combined, by 2.8 per cent, viz.:

Category	Number of editorial points	Per cent
A2—Governmental	790	38.4
J—Jewish Group Issues (entire category)	534	25.9
W—World Issues (entire category)	200	9.7
Total	734	35.6
Difference		2.8

The next two ranks following the governmental are filled by minor categories which also belong under American issues, viz.:

Rank	Category	Number of editorial points	Per cent
Second	A3, American Issues, Economic	218	10.6
Third	A4, American Issues, Cultural and Sociological	168	8.2

The total for the first three groups alone approximates three-fifths of the entire editorial content (57.2 per cent).

The following points stand out in the summary of the distribution of the topics among the major and minor categories.:—

a) The largest number of editorials of group A1 (American Issues—Americanization) appeared in the *Tageblatt* and *Morgen Journal* during January, 1912 and July, 1915. They were called forth by particular events and circumstances, among them the following:— the occurrence of Independence Day (explain its significance and urge its proper observance); Roosevelt's address on the need for some native-born Americans

Americanizing themselves (applaud his sentiments); the Chinese President's attempt to introduce an adaptation of the American machinery of government in China (commend his efforts); the election of a French President (point out contrast between the power of the American and French presidents,—American self-government better); the organization of a night court for naturalization (urge readers to avail themselves of this opportunity to become naturalized); the admission of the last two states into the union; extol the United States constitution on the occasion of the State Constitutional Convention in Ohio; point out contrast between American and German election laws, to the advantage of the United States.

b) The *Morgen Journal*, *Tog* and *Tageblatt* lead in the proportion of editorial space devoted to the discussion of governmental issues (A2), the outstanding two months being December, 1920 and November, 1914. The election campaign, including interpretations of the results, and America's admission into the League of the Nations, constituted the main subjects of editorial comment and discussion. In addition, a large number of editorials were also devoted to the consideration of the following questions:—the introduction of the 3% Immigration Bill (criticize the haste and bias with which it was being rushed through Congress); the housing shortage in 1920 (urge the passage of legislation to control and stop reckless profiteering at the expense of the poor; commend the work of the Lockwood Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the housing shortage in New York);

comment on President Wilson's last message; discuss proposal to revise the tax laws (condemn the transfer of the burden from the rich to the poor).
c) Over fifty per cent of the editorial points dealing with economic issues (A3) were printed in the *Vorwaerts*. This result might have been anticipated in view of the fact that this newspaper is the official organ of the Socialist Party and of labor, and naturally features the discussion of industrial and general economic questions. July, 1915 is the largest month in this category, because of the strikes in the various branches of the needle industry which threatened to break out during that period, the most important of which (that of the Cloakmakers' Union) was averted by the timely intervention of a special Committee on Conciliation appointed by the Mayor of New York City.
d) The *Warheit* was foremost among the newspapers in the frequency with which it dealt with Cultural-Sociological issues (A4). It attained the highest percentage (35%) because of the additional back-page editorial which it printed regularly, in which problems of human relations were discussed, such as the individual and family virtues, the advancement of the status of women, the double standards of morality, etc.
e) It is interesting to note the sudden decline after March, 1913, in the number of editorials devoted to the evaluation of the characters of noted personages on the occasion of their arrival in this country, elevation to public office, sudden demise, etc. (Group A5–Per-

sonal). Beginning with November, 1914, following the outbreak of the World War, public attenion was focused on more significant world issues and the latter became the absorbing topics of discussion. The percentage attained by group A5 during the last four months is therefore equal to but one-half of the total reached during the first two months.

f) Approximately three fifths (58% to be exact), of the editorials which dealt with Jewish Cultural and Sociological issues appeared in the *Tageblatt*—July, 1915, being the leading month in that group. Aside from the editorials which admonished Jewish parents to afford their children an opportunity for a Jewish education, there appeared a substantial number in which the Jews of the United States were urged to unite. This appeal for unity was occasioned by the proposal to convene a democratically organized American Jewish Conference or Congress, and by the "drive" for funds with which to aid the war-suffering Jews in Europe, which was launched simultaneously by three separate committees.

g) Results of a similar nature are observable in the following two groups (J2—Philanthropic Issues and J3—Group Discrimination, etc.), the *Tageblatt* and July, 1915 occupying first place in both cases. There was evidently a marked decline of interest in Jewish Personal issues (J4) after November, 1914, for less than one-fifth of the editorials of this type were printed during the last three months.

h) The restoration of Palestine as a National Jewish Homeland was made possible by the Balfour Declara-

tion, which was issued by the English Government in November, 1917, and subsequently endorsed by the Allied Powers and incorporated in the Turkish Treaty of Sèvres by the Peace Conference in April, 1920. This decision, which was arrived at in San Remo, Italy, was greeted with satisfaction by the Yiddish press, as evidenced by the unusually large number of editorials which were devoted to this subject during May, 1920. The *Tageblatt* led all the newspapers by printing 52% of the total number of editorials dealing with Palestine which appeared during the six months.

i) There is evident a constant increase in the editorial space devoted to general world issues after July, 1915, the highest proportion having been reached in December, 1920 (50.8%). During that month the following questions were most frequently discussed:—whether the United States should join the League of Nations; the organization of a World Court of Arbitration by the League of Nations; Argentine's withdrawal from the League; criticism of the League's present form of organization,—League of Victors, etc. The *Morgen Journal* outstripped all the newspapers in this group (W1), its percentage approximating two-fifths of the entire total.

The interest in "conditions in foreign countries," as evidenced by the proportion of editorial space devoted to the consideration of such questions (W2), seems to have been at its height during November, 1914, July, 1915 and May, 1920. There is a decided decline in December, 1920, the lowest proportion oc-

curring, however, in March, 1913, when but one editorial of this type was printed. In this category, too, the *Morgen Journal* assumes the lead.

PREVAILING ATTITUDES ON OUTSTANDING CIVIC PROBLEMS

The following section includes a brief discussion of the prevailing attitudes assumed by the Yiddish press towards some of the outstanding civic questions, together with quotations of editorials which have appeared during the period under consideration.

A. *Urban Congestion—Urge the Jews to "return to the soil."*

The Yiddish newspapers are all in accord in deprecating the tendency of immigrant Jews to concentrate in overwhelming numbers in urban sections. They extol the position and opportunities of the American farmer and repeatedly urge the Jews to return to the soil. That their advice is frequently heeded is evidenced by the constant increase in the Jewish farming population during the past two decades.[1] There are special Jewish agencies whose

[1] "Statistics gathered by us in 1900 and 1901 of the Jewish farmers in New Jersey and Connecticut, where the bulk of the Jewish farming population was then to be found, placed the number at 216. A few scattered Jewish farmers also resided in probably five or six other States." (1919 Report, Jewish Agricultural Society, pp. 7 and 8.)

"Well nigh 75,000 Jewish souls are to-day deriving a livelihood by tilling 1,000,000 of America's fertile acres, with every State in the Union furnishing its quota. Expressed in monetary values these farmsteads with their equipment reach a figure rapidly approaching the $100,000,000 mark". (Gabriel Davidson, in 1922 Report, Jewish Agricultural Society, p. 7).

purpose it is to assist the Jews in settling upon the farm. The press expresses satisfaction with the results achieved by these agencies, agricultural schools, and the American Jewish farmers in general.

Why has the immigrant Jew hesitated to leave the congested areas to become a farmer? Aside from the historic reason that the Jew has been constantly driven off the soil and has been prevented for centuries from owning and cultivating land, additional deterring factors are discussed frankly in the editorial columns of the Yiddish press. One of the causes of the reluctance of Jewish parents to settle upon the farm has been the lack of adequate educational facilities—both general and Jewish—for the young children, in the sparsely populated agricultural sections, as well as the limited opportunities for social intercourse for the young men and women. This lack of spiritual anchorage has prevented those Jews who are anxious to continue Jewish life and who are deeply concerned about the education of their children, from carrying into effect their desire to settle upon the land.

Despite these discouraging conditions and circumstances, however, the Yiddish press continually urges the Jew to become a tiller of the soil, emphasizing the fact that none of the difficulties are insurmountable and can be overcome by persistent, united effort. A cordial welcome is extended to the Jewish farmers when they conduct the annual conventions of their organizations, and they are made to feel that the work which they do as farmers is a source of blessing to their country and to their people.

1. OUR WELCOME FARMERS

The convention of Jewish farmers in New York which was opened last night has become one of the usual pleasant phenomena in our local Jewish life. The attention which such gatherings receive is useful as proof that there is being developed here a healthy and natural farmer class of our immigrant brethren, and there opens up with it a new field in which the immigrant can earn an honest livelihood. The great difference between the European peasant and the farmer in this country has not yet been grasped clearly by a large proportion of our brethren, and therefore they think that when a Jew becomes a tiller of the soil he makes a sacrifice.

In America the farmer stands higher than the working class, and in many instances even higher than the lower part of the middle class. The great majority of the farmers of the United States are fairly wealthy landowners who are similar to the small noblemen of our old home rather than to the degraded and oppressed peasants. It is therefore, for the average Jew, for the one who is engaged in shopwork or in a small business, a step higher, not lower, on the social ladder, when he joins the great and influential farmer class.

The conventions themselves are the best proof of the high plane on which our farmers stand here, and the possibilities which they have to improve their spiritual and material conditions with the means and methods that are employed by urban inhabitants.

The Jewish farmers are welcome in New York. We wish them success in their undertakings, and hope that

their number and prosperity will increase from year to year. (*Morgen Journal*, November 30, 1914.)

2. THE JEWISH FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

It is a great compliment to the Jewish farmers that at every convention they talk a great deal regarding the difficulties of giving their children a Jewish education. The Jewish farmer is not a man who thinks only of bread and forgets all spiritual matters that bind him to Judaism and to the Jews. Therefore this discussion regarding education which we hear every year among the Jewish farmers is so important.

The question of the education of the children of the colonists has played an important role in every Jewish colonization movement in every country. In Argentina the Jewish colonists had to live closer together than was the case with the non-Jewish colonists. Living near each other it was possible for them to engage a teacher. What a group can do, no individual colonist can do and that is, we believe, the only way in which to settle this question.

Jewish farming has been and always will be carried on in groups, and in that way it will be possible to meet, more or less, the problem of the education of the Jewish farmer. (*Tageblatt*, December 2, 1914.)

3. SHOULD HIS SON BECOME A FARMER?—SEVERAL REASONS WHY JEWS SHOULD RETURN TO THE SOIL.

Herman Traub, a New Yorker who tells us that he is well off, sent us a remarkable letter. Mr. Traub writes that he is a wealthy Jew and the father of three

children, two daughters and one son. Both of his daughters are married and his son, Walter, 19 years old, was recently graduated from high-school.

His son decided instead of pursuing a general college course, to register in an agricultural school in order to learn how to become a farmer.

"Imagine," writes Mr. Traub, "what my only son wants to become—a plain farmer. He tells me, however, that even you will admit that it is much better to be a good farmer than a doctor, lawyer, engineer, etc."

We answer with pleasure.

Can a Jew become a farmer and ought a Jew to become a farmer?

A Jew can become a farmer just as he can become a doctor, lawyer, or engineer. He only has to be brought up with that idea and he will of his own accord become a farmer.

Ought a Jew become a farmer? Here is the more important question. We believe sincerely that Jews ought to give up many of their present professions and occupations and return to the work of the soil, which is a noble occupation and carries with it a good reputation.

It is true that we Jews can prove with historic facts that when the Dark Exile started we were not merchants—persons who engaged only in urban occupations. We can prove historically that we have always been ready to do all sorts of difficult work—including farming, but that the Gentiles did not permit us to do it. We had no choice, so we became merchants, bankers, money lenders, and money speculators.

All that is true—they drove us to it. As matters stand the Jewish merchant and money speculator is under con-

stant suveillance and there is a constant complaint against us that we are not producers, but parasites.

For that very reason we would want Jews to become farmers. No one would say about a farmer that he is not a producer but a parasite. Every one admits that the farmer is the most useful member of society.

The life of a farmer is very interesting, especially to one who has had too much of the stormy and uncertain city life. The farm has its attractions—its beauties and fascinations for those whom the city does not satisfy any longer. Unfortunately, however, many can not become farmers simply because they despise the city.

Now, as to Mr. Traub's son. If a real inclination toward farming has already been developed in Walter Traub's mind, we would advise his father to encourage his son.

Mr. Traub should send his son to study in one of the best agricultural colleges in the country. We believe that the agricultural college of the State of New York—Cornell—is a good college. In agriculture there are very many branches. Although one studies all the phases, nevertheless the student selects later but one subject inwhich he is most interested and makes that his permanent occupation.

If Walter Traub has the inclination and ability to become a farmer, then we admire his father more for having such a son than those fathers whose sons are doctors, lawyers, and engineers. (*Der Tog*, May 21, 1920.)

B. *Immigration*

The Yiddish press has been unalterably opposed to a policy of absolute restriction of immigration into the United

States. In fact, all attempts to pass further restrictive legislation have aroused its disapproval. The newspapers have manifested considerable impatience particularly with the hostile, ungenerous attitudes assumed by the outspoken enemies of immigration. They have branded them as un-American, for the traditional American immigration policy was characterized by tolerance and liberalism, especially with regard to those who, like the Pilgrim fathers, emigrated to America in order to escape religious or racial oppression.

The sentiments of all elements of American Jewry as expressed in the various newspapers favored a liberal interpretation of the immigration laws. The Yiddish press viewed with apprehension the anti-Semitic spirit which characterized the discussions of the immigration bills and the unusual haste with which the latter were being forced through the United States Congress. Instead, it urged America to keep her doors open at all times for unfortunate refugees from intolerable social, religious or political conditions.

As for Jewish immigrants, the press attempted to counteract the exaggerated, erroneous notions which were being spread broadcast about them and endeavored to present them to the country in their true light. They noted with pride the fact that permanency of settlement is an essential characteristic of Jewish immigration and that it is mainly a family movement; that the Jewish immigrant in coming to America is actuated by motives similar to those of the Pilgrim fathers; that they are not mere "birds of passage," but are anxious on the whole to establish themselves and to find a new home in America.

Constructively the press urges the adoption of a scien-

tific policy of intelligent, sympathetic regulation and distribution of immigrants, instead of permitting the government's course of action to be determined by blind prejudice and passion.

4. IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

The official report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor which was made public to-day, includes a summary of the activities of the department and of its different bureaus. The report which interests us most—immigration and naturalization—shows very clearly that stringent regulation of immigration is unnecessary. The stream of immigration flows according to general laws, which may be considered almost natural laws, and no special effort is necessary to see to it that most of those who arrive here should be desirable.

* * * *

Secretary Nagel's report shows that during the same period the number who left our country was 173,952. That means that there were about 18,000 more outgoing than incoming unskilled workers, not considering those who died during the past year or who went into different occupations. On the other hand, about 100,000 more skilled workers entered this country than departed. Aside from the fact that immigration in general has decreased and the entire question of general restriction ceases to be an issue, there arrived also in the main, persons who are needed here, and the number of those who are needed less, has decreased.

It is superfluous to want to regulate that which regulates itself so well. * * * * (*Morgen Journal*, January 3, 1912).

5. THE HAVEN OF REFUGE.

Millions of yearning eyes are peering across the battle fields of Europe, are straining beyond the soldier-choked roads towards the fair lady who stands in New York Bay holding aloft her beacon of hope to all who seek liberty, to all who seek opportunity. In millions of hearts there throbs one hope: the speedy coming of the day when they shall be able to flee the present and future horrors that this dreadful war is responsible for, and find shelter beneath the folds of the Statue of Liberty. For them hope is spelled A-m-e-r-i-c-a.

The American people as a whole feel a proud thrill when they are reminded of this hope—feel a proud thrill when they realize that upon them will devolve the joyous duty of shelterng and harboring Europe's refugees. This is a haven of refuge—and that is one reason why the Stars and Stripes look so beautiful when they flutter aloft. That is one reason why for all mankind America's flag is a joyous sight—an emblem of liberty.

Because of this, it is the more shocking to us that a labor organization whose name begins with the word "American," should engage itself in the un-American work of trying to shut the portals of hope against those for whom this hope is the last—the only one left. More shocking still is this vile business when it is recalled that most of the members of the American Federation of Labor are foreign-born, while its very president is the son of an immigrant. What would have become of them if America had denied them entrance?

But, we have faith in the altruism of the American

people. We are confident that they will not permit America's fair name to be tarnished by a law that belies the fundamental principles upon which our great democracy is founded. America's doors will never be closed so long as there is the need that they swing wide open. The beacon of hope that shines with impartiality upon the vessels of divers nations in New York Bay will never be extinguished or dimmed. (*Tageblatt*, November 24, 1914–English Page)

6. CONCERNING THE MATERIAL OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION

We received a letter full of criticism and censure but we print it with pleasure. Here is the communication:

"In the *Tog* of April 25, 1920, you say that Jewish immigration to America is necessary and you quote from an article by an American writer of which the following is an extract:

"'We need immigrants on the roads, we need them to build our railroads, we need them to work in our factories, our stores, our homes, we need them to do our hard work, mean work, work which the educated American no longer wants to do.'

"Therefore, I want to ask you, is it true at all that Jews who are anxious to escape death and starvation in Europe, will build factories and homes here and lay roads, etc?

"Is it not true as the day, to our regret, that all these immigrants will not do this necessary work? Thousands upon thousands of peddlers will be added to our streets, also storekeepers, and a certain number of tailors of whom we already have plenty (you know as well as I do that the

present high cost of clothing is not due to the fact that there are not a sufficient number of clothing workers).

"I want to tell you the truth, that whenever I read in the newspapers that we must have immigrants for different work, I feel inwardly ashamed knowing that here the Jewish immigrants will gain admission because of the immigrants of other nations whom we really need.

"I do not think for a moment that the Jews ought not to be admitted, but at the same time Jewish writers ought not to fool themselves and their readers by saying that Jews will do all the necessary work which is needed in America and which America expects of the immigrant. Instead of this attempt to fool ourselves, it would be better for our writers to appeal to the Jewish masses, especially to the newly arriving immigrants, to engage in productive work which our country needs. We have entirely too many street peddlers, junk peddlers and storekeepers, and even too many tailors. It is high time for us to start to do the work which our country really needs, namely, to build railroads, new factories, new stores, new homes, to mine coal, to mine iron, to plow the fields and reap the harvest. This is what the Jewish writers ought to impress upon the Jewish masses and repeat it so often that they will remember it. That is what the Jewish writers ought to do. Unfortunately, however, they do not do it.

"Very truly yours,

"S. GORDON,

"313 West One hundred and sixteenth Street."

It is a good letter, especially since it comes from an ordinary reader.

We Jews are not flatterers. You can find other faults about us, but when it comes to telling the truth we do not hide it. Since the days of old we have practiced the motto, "Tell our people their sins and reveal to them their transgressions."

What Mr. Gordon writes deserves serious consideration. His charges against Jewish immigration have not yet been openly discussed by our legislators, but as far as we know, they have been the subject of discussion in the private conversations of Congressmen at Washington.

We really have too many street peddlers, junk peddlers, store keepers, and other keepers, but we do not agree that we have more than enough tailors.

Let us first consider the condition of the Jew as a general worker.

True, the Jew does not dig canals, he does not mine coal or iron, etc. He is simply not accustomed to that work. There, in Europe, our good neighbors have not allowed him to do that. They drove him and compelled him to seek "easy sources of livelihood." Nevertheless when the Jew comes here he takes to everything. We have quite a number of Jewish masons, and that is not easy work. We have Jewish coppersmiths, Jewish carpenters, iron workers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and in recent times, the Jews have gone in large numbers into farming. As far as Jewish tailors are concerned, they are certainly useful and productive workers. There are not too many of them. On the contrary, we need more and more. Ask the Gentile manufacturers and they will tell you so. The different Jewish peddlers are merely temporary phenomena—the

children of these peddlers go into entirely different occupations.

As far as the Jewish writers are concerned, you will not find in any literature, writers who condemn the "easy livelihoods" of their people as strongly as do the Jewish.

There is not the least doubt, that if the doors of immigration could be open to Jews as in the past, they would contribute to all the hard work of the country. *All that we need is an organized power that should lead the newcomer to the place where hard work is needed.*

But what shall we do with the Jew who is famished, weak, and sick of the pogroms, in dire need and in misfortune? Can we send him to mine coal in the bowels of the earth? Such a Jew can only become a street peddler or junk peddler. No, my friend, it is not the Jew's fault that he can not work hard. Nevertheless, as far as he is able, he does his work, and it is a fact which even our enemies admit that a Jew makes himself useful everywhere. A Jew, even if he has easy work, is nevertheless productive.

Italians are not noted as business people or as people who seek easy livelihoods; nevertheless, if you should take a walk through Mulberry and Mott Streets you would find there thousands of Italian street peddlers.

Our immigrant Jews are not altogether productive workers, but their material is not worse than that of the best immigrants.

At the same time, we will follow Mr. Gordon's advice and not cease to preach against the Jewish storekeeper and street peddler. We will point out to them better and more healthy means of earning a livelihood. (*Tog*, May 10, 1920.)

C. *Naturalization and Citizenship*

The Yiddish newspapers utilize every possible opportunity to urge their readers to become American citizens. They commend the naturalization work carried on by the special bureaus and classes organized for this purpose in the Jewish institutions, centers, and social settlements, and ask their readers to render financial support to all these efforts.

The decision of one of the large Jewish labor organizations not to admit any new member unless he shall have at least declared his intention of becoming an American citizen by taking out his first papers, was greeted with approval. The newspapers are careful to point out that naturalization is a privilege and duty of which all who intend to settle permanently in this country should avail themselves. They express disapproval of the limited facilities for naturalization, and urge the government to provide more adequate quarters and opportunities to make the act of naturalization more significant to the candidate for citizenship, by clothing it with appropriate dignity, symbolism and beauty.

The Yiddish press also endeavors to acquaint its readers with the obligations which assumption of American citizenship imposes. It exhorts them to exercise their right to vote, emphasizing at the same time the importance of the ballot box to the life of a democracy. It condemns strongly any attempt to resort to sabotage, terrorism, direct action, or other forceful methods. It points to the exercise of the franchise as the only means of solving any problem or effecting any desirable change. It gives

the candidates for American citizenship splendid training in thinking about and forming judgments on political questions.

7. BECOME CITIZENS.

It is always in place to remind our Jews that they should become citizens of our country, but on the Fourth of July, the festival of freedom and independence of the American people, we want especially to remind our brethren, who have chosen America as their new home, that they should not remain strangers in the new land to which they have migrated, that they should become citizens thereof.

The cry, "Become citizens," has never been as urgent as it is to-day. An immigrant Jew has never had such an opportunity to convince himself of the necessity and value of American citizenship as at the present time. The war has helped to convince him, and if he has neglected hitherto to take out his citizenship papers, he is committing a crime against himself if he fails to do so now.

On the 4th of July, the festival which the American people celebrate to commemorate the achievement of their freedom, their rights as citizens and independence, we say to you—become citizens of the land that makes it possible for you to enjoy her freedom and her rights, in which you have found a new home. Become citizens. (*Tog*, July 4, 1915.)

8. HELP THE NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE

To-night at Thomashefsky's Theatre there will be an interesting theatrical performance for the benefit of the Naturalization Aid League and we hope that this undertaking will be crowned with success. The Naturalization Aid League deserves the fullest measure of support

because of the important and helpful work which it accomplishes. And to-day's undertaking is really a blending of the pleasant and the useful. Those who will attend to-night's performance will amuse themselves and at the same time help the Naturalization League to obtain means for its necessary work. (*Vorwaerts*, May 13, 1920).

9. A SPECIAL COURT FOR CITIZENS PAPERS.

If the Jewish vote and the Jewish representatives have any influence, then that influence ought to be directed toward the obtaining of a special court for naturalization, which has been proposed by the National Liberal Immigration League. The overcrowding which was always evident at the taking out of the second papers was relieved for a short time due to the efforts of Congressman W. S. Bennet. Congress set aside $25,000 to increase the number of clerks at the issuing of citizen papers. That put an end to the long lines of candidates for citizenship, who used to wait for their "next." Now the number of Federal courts in New York is about to be decreased and, since only Federal courts will have the right to issue citizenship-papers, the crowding will thereby return. The National Liberal Immigration League has therefore urged President Taft to propose that Congress open a special court for naturalization.

Such a court would have many advantages. In the first place, being devoted entirely to the task of issuing citizen papers, the work would be executed with greater dispatch, and secondly, the applicants would be more thoroughly examined. At present, when different judges are

assigned to this task, there is no common standard of measuring the fitness of applicants. One judge is too exacting, another too liberal, and so it happens that an immigrant who would have received the approval of one judge is rejected by another. In other words, very often better-prepared candidates are rejected and worse-prepared accepted. That would not be the case in a special naturalization court. Such a court would not require any extra expenditures, because the money which the applicants must pay for their first and second papers would be sufficient to support it. (*Tageblatt*, January 1, 1912.)

10. LITERACY TEST FOR CITIZENS.

The committee on suffrage of the constitutional convention at Albany adopted by a vote of ten to five the resolution that only citizens who can read should have the right to vote in New York.

Such a law will affect very few citizens, a much smaller number than if it had been put into effect years ago when it was much easier to become naturalized than it is to-day. Now the laws of the United States require that an immigrant must be able to speak English before he can become naturalized, and, inasmuch as the State laws are usually executed less severely than the United States laws, one can imagine that the new citizens who can pass the educational test when they take out their citizen papers will not fail in the first examination which they have to pass as new voters. Those who already have the right to vote are safeguarded, because a new law applies as a rule to the future, and no rights which citizens have at present will be taken from them in the future.

There is no good reason why we should not put the condition to newly naturalized citizens that they should not be entirely ignorant, especially when so little is demanded of them and the State provides free schools where one can easily learn what the law requires. We must not forget in such cases that *naturalization and the right to vote are privileges*, a gift which the citizens of the country give to the newcomers whom they accept in "full partnership", and we may under such circumstances impose certain conditions. The fear of an oligarchy or the rule of the few can not be justified by such a decision, by which at most one future citizen out of a hundred may be permanently barred from voting. (*Morgen Journal*, July 23, 1915).

11. THE JEW AT THE BALLOT BOX

Election day is a great holiday for the citizen of a free country. The duty of a citizen at the ballot box is both great and pleasant. In the ballot box lies the secret of our entire progress and also the key to the future for humanity.

Before the ballot box came into existence there could be no government by the people. The people had no say over themselves. They "belonged" to the rulers who obtained the power over them by inheritance or by the sword. That is how the world conducted itself in the time of tyranny and despotism.

The appearance of the ballot box put an end to tyranny. With the ballot box the chains with which mankind was bound were broken. The vote is the mightiest weapon which has destroyed a great part of the evil and demorali-

zation of the world. The vote is the fortress of the simple, quiet and honest person. It is the guardian of freedom and of justice. It is true that the better candidate is not always elected, and that the representatives of the people do not always carry out what the people demand, but that does not minimize the great significance of a democratic system of government. The most important thing is for the citizens to have the right to elect whomever they want. The more freedom that the citizens have to elect their officials the more advanced the country is.

America is the first country which has in modern times, given the greatest amount of freedom to its citizens in the selection of its officials.

America has shown the world that the government can be entrusted to the people themselves. The Americans have shown their liberalism by making it possible for a stranger to have a say in the government of the country after he has been here for the brief period of five years.

The naturalized citizen can better understand the greatness of American freedom than the native citizens of this country. The latter have inherited all their rights and it appears to them that conditions can not be different, while the naturalized citizens feel the difference between the countries from which they came and America.

More than all does the Jewish citizen value his vote. The majority of Jewish citizens of America came from countries in which they did not enjoy a full measure of equality. Here at the ballot box the immigrant Jew feels that he has true equality, that he can not only elect but that he may also be elected. Here he feels that he is a true member of the community to which he belongs.

The ballot box in America is the best guarantee for the future of Jews in America as citizens. So long as America will be the free and liberal country that she is at present, we will participate fully in all political interests in the city, State and country, and will enjoy all privileges and carry the responsibilities together with our neighbors.

No one comes to the ballot box with a heart so full of joy as does the Jew of America. (*Tageblatt*, November 3, 1914).

12. MERRICK, OF PITTSBURGH, EXPELLED FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY

We have just received a report from Pittsburgh to the effect that the local Socialists have decided by a referendum to exclude Fred Merrick from the party. This is the conclusion, the logical and just conclusion, of a long, unfortunate chapter of the history of our party in that State.

Merrick is one of the most enthusiastic, most noble and loyal of our comrades. In the last campaign he was candidate for Congress in Pittsburgh and by his energetic work he won over to our party during this campaign quite a large number of workers. But, unfortunately, he recently strayed from the straight road. He was misled by the "craze" which has entered the minds of some Socialists. He has become a "Haywoodist" in the worst sense of the word.

Regardless as to how beloved and dear Merrick was to our comrades, they finally had to take the most stringent steps against him. He preached sabotage in the Socialist organ *Justice* which he confiscated; and from the platform

he preached to the workers even worse terrorism than what is understood by the word "sabotage." The Socialists tolerated his new "principles" in the beginning, not because they did not consider this important, but because they liked Merrick personally and forgave him much which they would not have forgiven any other person. But there is a limit to everything. And Merrick overstepped the limit and had to receive his punishment.

Now we can merely express our hope and wish that Merrick will soon realize his mistake and will give up his "sabotage" craze and then the party will welcome him back with open arms. And Merrick will not be the first one to realize his mistake. Right now the newspapers of France are spreading broadcast a statement which the editors of the Herve's newspapers have issued. In this statement they rejoin the Socialist Party which they considered until then as not sufficiently revolutionary. They admit that all those anarchistic thoughts are false, and that the Socialists are right, not only in theory, but also in practice. Herve himself came to his senses still earlier.

There are some preachers of terrorism in our party, who are a misfortune and a hindrance to us and we would suggest that they be turned out of the party, never to return. Merrick, however, is not one of those. He has always been a good, loyal Socialist. In addition, he is a fine, noble person. His divergence from the "straight" path is really a source of aggravation to all who knew him and who are acquainted with his work.

Let us hope that he will soon return to us and that he will again be our comrade as he has always been. (*Vorwaerts*, March 28, 1913.)

13. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTION DAY

When the founders of this Republic established the annual elections, they believed that this custom would achieve wonders. They thought that it would put an end to all bitter struggles among the citizens; that it would render unnecessary a bloody revolution, like the one which they had experienced; that it would end forever oppression and injustice, against which they had fought so bitterly. For election day will make it possible for the citizens to abolish every evil which oppresses them, calmly, quietly, without shedding a drop of blood, without firing one shot. The greatest revolutions, the most fundamental changes would be effected by means of the elections. * * * * (*Vorwaerts*, November 3, 1914.)

14. HELP YOUR MEMBERS BECOME CITIZENS

. . . Let every organization urge its members to become citizens. . . .

The Carpenters' Union does not admit new members who do not have their first papers. Other organizations should follow this example. . . .

At every business meeting the members should be asked who are not citizens. Those who have not yet taken out their citizen papers should be immediately referred to the committee on naturalization. (*Vorwaerts*, November 11, 1914).

D. *Political Party Affiliation.*

Reflecting the attitude of the large bulk of American citizens of Jewish extraction, the Yiddish newspapers,

with the exception of the *Vorwaerts*, do not support uniformly all the candidates of any single party. While they look upon a citizen's affiliation with a political party as a necessary prerequisite which makes possible coöperation and teamwork in the achievement of common ends, they disapprove of narrow, selfish party loyalty which is automatic and perfunctory. They laud that type of party affiliation which is based on principles, and which is temporary and changing,—a result of deliberate choice.

To be sure each of the newspapers inclines towards one or the other of the major parties, but they frequently go out of their way to recommend candidates of opposite parties, who satisfy them as being best equipped to perform the functions of a particular office. They advocate the policy of voting scrupulously for each candidate, not indiscriminately for the entire party ticket. They commend their readers for not "voting as a group," and counsel them not to support a candidate who is a Jew unless he be worthy of their support; and to oppose the election of any Jewish candidate who would not measure up to the responsibilities of his office, if he were chosen. They caution them to discard the political demagogues who distort the facts in order to arouse suspicion, and urge them to help free the government from the influence of unscrupulous political bosses.

15. THE LAST TWO STATES.

It is expected now that the President will issue the necessary proclamation declaring Arizona and New Mexico officially new States. The total number of States in the Union will thereby be increased to forty-eight.

The Jewish Daily News

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FORWARD

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סענאטאר העריסאנס „קיינאט ספיטש"

אויף דער דעמאקראטישער קאנוענשאן

דיא וואריהיים

153 East Broadway

צווייערליי מאראל

„מאן אזן וויב זיינען אין ליבן איינער אין אזוי גוט וויא דער

Arizona enters the Union as a completely Democratic State, and it will, in all political calculations for the present, be considered as one of the States of the South. ***

New Mexico has proven itself less bound to one of the great parties, and the situation there points to greater independence, and therefore also to greater interest from the political point of view. The exact election returns of New Mexico have just been made public and they show that the voters have divided the most important offices among both parties. * * * This is very encouraging. Such voters will compel both parties to do as much good as possible. * * * The independent voter who votes now with one and now with the other party attracts the greatest amount of attention. (*Morgen Journal*, January 2, 1912.)

16. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE POLICY OF THE "DAY".

The Day will be absolutely free and independent; it will not be the organ of any party, section or class. * * *

Unbiased, clean in politics, modern, enterprising, and accurate in its American and foreign news service, it will strive to become a constructive force in American Jewry in the greatest Jewish center in the world. * * * (*Tog*, November 8, 1914.)

17. TO-DAY.

Throughout the year we are citizens.

To-day we are rulers who have to express our royal wish.

For two years we shall have to follow the governor's wishes. To-day, however, the governor stands before us with hat in hand. * * *

The *Warheit*, as the readers know well, does not serve the interests of any particular party, and is not interested in any one's candidacy.

Following our policy of freedom and independence, we have selected from amongst the large number of candidates who are asking for our votes, several whom it is our duty to recommend to our readers, regardless of the party to which they belong.[1] * * *

We would not recommend these two candidates merely because they happen to be Jews. But they are good Jews, honest and able persons, and you will always feel proud of the fact that you voted for them. * * * (*Warheit*, November 3, 1914.)

18. THE OLD SNAKE

The enemies of * * * have issued a manifesto in which they warn the non-Catholic citizens of the State to vote against him because he is a Catholic. * * *

We must not permit such an issue to be raised; we must destroy such un-American methods. * * *

Since the opening of the campaign we have received several letters complaining against the fact that we do not write and agitate for one * * * who is candidate for State senator in the * * * district, and who happens to be a Jew.

We have decided that, although he happens to be a Jew, nevertheless we will not advocate his election.

If we send a Jew to the Senate we want him to be

[1] The editorial proceeds to recommend six candidates—two Democrats, one Independent, two Republicans, and one Socialist.

clean, so that we may not be put in a position where we may have to apologize for him. * * * (*Warheit*, November 2, 1914).

E. *Industrial Relations.*

The Yiddish press is definitely in favor of the organization of labor for self-protection and for raising the standards and improving the conditions of work. No newspaper opposes labor; it may be luke-warm, neutral, or in favor of the unions, but it is seldom found in opposition to the interests and welfare of the working class.

Three of them, the *Vorwaerts*, *Warheit* and *Tog*, express themselves in favor of the strike, when justified by circumstances, as a means of settling labor disputes. Such an attitude might be expected from the *Vorwaerts* and the newspaper which was competing with it for the patronage of the workers, the *Warheit*. The *Tog*, which aimed to be nonpartisan in such matters, assumes this stand three times during the month of December, 1920:

First, on December 1, when the railroad operators refused to live up to the decision of the railroad commission and to give the workers the increase in wages which they had been promised; the editorial writer expresses disapproval of the "reactionary wave which seems to have swept over the country," and concludes that "the strike seems to be the only weapon left in the hands of the workers."

Second, on December 12, when the needle workers were locked out by their employers. After presenting the workers' side the writer asserts, "The clock can not be turned back. There is no returning to the sweatshop system of the 'good old days'."

And finally on December 18, when it condemned the law against strikes which was introduced into the legislature.

On the whole it may be said that the attitude of the Yiddish press on industrial relations is a fair and sane one. Extreme views are generally avoided. Intolerable sweatshop conditions as well as sabotage and unnecessary strikes are condemned. Arbitration is vigorously recommended to both sides. The welfare of the public, the interests of the large majority who suffer most from industrial unrest and chaos, receive the consideration which they deserve from those responsible for the policy of the Yiddish newspapers. The latter seem to prefer to stand on the solid "middle ground," and have their eyes turned toward the better days ahead of industrial democracy and peace, which they are helping to usher in by stressing the importance to be attached to fair play and justice and to the public welfare as the supreme test of the righteousness of a cause.

There is perfect accord, frequently expressed by all newspapers, in urging or approving the policy of arbitration of disagreements between employers and their workers, by impartial arbitrators. The *Vorwaerts* expresses this opinion more frequently than does any other newspaper. This editorial comment was evoked by the peaceful settlement of the points of difference between the cloakmakers and their employers in July, 1915, when a special Arbitration Committee was appointed by the mayor. Jewish public opinion, as expressed by the entire Yiddish press, advocated the appointment of such a committee, and urged both sides to accept with grace the decision which was rendered. It was a striking example of the wholesome influence

and power which a united public opinion can exert in industrial disputes, and in preventing unnecessary strikes.

The *Vorwaerts* stands by itself in constantly urging the workers to organize politically, while the *Tageblatt* and *Morgen Journal* express themselves against a policy of a division in politics along industrial class lines. Of course, the *Vorwaerts* being a Socialist organ, urges its readers to join and support that party which, in its opinion, represents best the interest of the laborers.

19. AMERICANISM AND JUSTICE

* * * The claim of the union that cutters (that is, good, skilled workers) earn on an average $8 a week and that other workers in the cloak trade earn still less—this is a bitter, a serious charge against the manufacturers.

There is something to be ashamed of.

And especially ought the manufacturers to be ashamed of this when they try to combat the union that demands better, more humane wages for the operators, and when they attempt to combat the unions in the name of Americanism.

Mr. Hineman, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, does not allow an opportunity to pass without referring to the fact that he is a true American, a Yankee.

Let us reveal to him that when the Americans, the true Yankees, will find out that his skilled "mechanics" earn on the average $8 per week, they will have nothing to do with him. They will refuse to recognize him as their fellow countryman. The American will be startled when

he will find out that in his America, in his fellow American's shop, skilled laborers are working for $8 a week.

The American will also resent the fact that his fellow-countryman is fighting for the right to discharge a worker without any reason, and that he is fighting against the right of the worker to strike.

No true American will be satisfied with this.

As we have said, we believe that the cloak manufacturers will accept the invitation of the union to arbitrate their differences. (*Warheit*, July 1, 1915).

20. PEACE IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

We congratulate the Cloak Makers' Union, the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and the entire Jewish population in America in general upon the tentative outcome of the disagreement between the Cloak Makers' Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association.

It is really encouraging to see that two such mighty powers as the union and the Manufacturers' Association will avoid the struggle and settle all their differences peacefully.

As we have already pointed out, the leaders of the Cloak Makers' Union have proven that they understand the responsibility that rests upon them, and have not only not encouraged the masses to undertake a struggle, but they have pacified and resisted them.

They went still further. They suppressed their own righteous indignation and again extended their hand to those who had not long before rejected it. They appealed to them for peace.

We are glad to note that the manufacturers understand its meaning, namely, that it does not imply weakness and humiliation, but rather a feeling of responsibility and concern for the community, and we are glad to see that the manufacturers rose to the same heights as the union leaders and accepted the extended hand of the union.

True, the reply of the Manufacturers' Association is not entirely satisfactory. Instead of arbitration the association proposes a peace commission and later, "if necessary," an arbitration board. That may be interpreted to mean that the manufacturers want to prolong this matter, but we don't have to interpret it adversely.

We believe that when they agreed to come to the peace commission they were in earnest and want just as much as the labor leaders to maintain peace in the cloak industry.

The Cloak Makers' Union agreed in its letter upon two weeks' time for the settlement of all questions at issue. We hope and expect that in these two weeks all the disputed points will be settled, and that a true lasting peace will be established in the cloak and skirt industry of New York (*Warheit*, July 4, 1915.)

21. ALL WORKERS OF AMERICA CONGRATULATE THE CLOAK MAKERS' UNION

We feel like exclaiming "hurrah" for the Cloak Makers' Union.

The courageous word of the union has resounded in all corners of this great Republic. About seven weeks ago the employers abrogated the protocol with the Cloak Makers' Union.

They claimed that they could not deal with the union. They believed the time had come to rid themselves of the union. They hoped that they would return to the old times when every worker stood alone and powerless. The union gave its answer quietly.

The workers answered with the demonstration at Madison Square Garden.

The cloak makers are not friendless; they are united among themselves. All the cloak makers represent among themselves a 50,000 headed giant.

The union turned to the employers in the name of 50,000 organized cloak makers. There are no individual, scattered makers of cloaks; there is a united organization which speaks in the name of all the cloak makers.

Whoever wants to have factories and shops of cloaks must deal not with each cloak maker individually but with the Cloak Makers' Union. There were no threats either in the demonstration or in the letter. The demonstration and the letter consisted of facts—facts with force and conviction.

The employers do not like the union.

They claim that the union is radical, not American, that it has a thousand faults.

The union did not answer these charges. It spoke only in the language of facts and the facts were so clear, so plain and evident, that every one had to understand them.

We are proud of the policy of the union. It worked quietly, slowly, and at the same time with courage and determination.

Its letter to the association will serve as an example of language which only a large and strong organization can speak, that feels and understands its great responsibility.

By its calm and considerate step the union won a great victory and avoided a bitter struggle. (*Vorwaerts*, July 4, 1915.)

22. THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE FOR CLOAK MAKERS

The *Vorwaerts* has reported in time to the cloak makers that the Mayor of New York has appointed a committee to settle the difficulties in the cloak industry. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Felix Adler, Louis Brandeis, Henry Bruère, Charles L. Bernheimer, George W. Kirchwey, Walter S. Noyes.

To-morrow the committee will begin its difficult and responsible task. We do not doubt that the Cloak Makers' Union will appear before the committee prepared with the just demands for which the union is struggling. The union will formulate the demands which are indispensable to the 50,000 cloak makers who carry upon their shoulders the entire responsibility.

We hope that the council will realize and appreciate all the sacrifices which the union has made in behalf of peace. True friends know that a permanent peace can only be established if it be based upon justice. "Peace based upon justice"—that is the demand of the Cloak Makers' Union, and for this demand the union will struggle with all the mighty powers which it possesses. (*Vorwaerts*, July 12, 1915.)

23. THE VICTORY OF THE LOCAL UNIONS.

The cloak makers' controversy has ended with the complete recognition of the union's rights. What the union has been claiming since the protocol was broken off—namely, that the union has strength enough to stand on its own feet without a protocol—that has been confirmed in a splendid, impressive way.

Several days ago our community seethed because of the victory of the Tailors' Union. To-day, we are celebrating the festival of the great Cloak Makers' Union.

The decision of the Mayor's Committee is a complete victory for the union. The employers have now issued a circular advising their members not to be in any hurry to accept any permanent settlement. Well, that is perhaps not businesslike and also un-American.

The Mayor's Committee did not consist of workers. It consisted of persons who associated with millionaires. But they are interested in social questions. It was an absolutely impartial committee, and its members are prominent people who are respected throughout the entire country.

Will the employers dare to disregard the decision of such a committee? (*Vorwaerts*. July 25, 1915.)

24. TWENTIETH CONVENTION OF WORKINGMEN'S CIRCLE

At this year's convention the *Arbeiter Ring* celebrates its twentieth anniversary. It celebrates also the really remarkable work which it has accomplished during the past year, in the strengthening of its own ranks and in aiding the war sufferers across the sea.

The twenty years' existence of the *Arbeiter Ring* has been a continuous growth, both spiritually and materially. Its membership has grown constantly. It has attracted young, progressive elements. When the war stopped immigration, some thought that would affect the growth of the *Arbeiter Ring*, because there was an impression among some that newcomers joined it in the main. These last few years have proved that that is far from the truth. American Jewish young men, as well as foreigners, join the *Arbeiter Ring*. The campaign for new members, which was so successfully conducted last year, proved that the Workingmen's Circle is the order of the American Jewish youth; that it has room for every progressive and radical worker, no matter how little or how well Americanized he may be.

May the workingmen's order always remember that its spiritual and idealistic activity is the soul which gives it life, and which has created for it such an important place and influence in the life of the Jewish worker of America (*Vorwaerts*, May 2, 1920.)

25. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT UNION

In Chicago a convention of the International Garment Workers' Union opens to-day at which there will be present about three thousand delegates from the entire length and breadth of the country.

For the first time in the history of this powerful labor organization, the most important trade in the general women's clothing industry comes to the convention one

hundred per cent organized. The cloak makers have, during the past two years, captured the last stronghold of the employers, who have always been considered invincible. Cleveland fell; the last factories in Canada were captured; cities in the far West were organized; and the cloak trade comes to the convention entirely under the flag of the union.

Of great significance is the recommendation of the executive committee that the union should organize co-operative shops. This plan reflects the spirit of the new tendencies in the union movement of the world, the spirit which leads workers to control industries themselves. * * *

The I. L. G. U. stands now in the foremost ranks of the American labor movement, both materially and spiritually. It is one of the most important unions in the country. It has won for its members such conditions that very few of the real American unions may compare with it. Spiritually it is in every respect one of the most progressive. It responds to every movement for justice, for light. It is always prepared to help the workers in other trades in their struggles to help the oppressed and the suffering.

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is a blessing to its members, a pride to the general labor movement, and a hope for the progress of humanity at large. (*Vorwaerts*, May 3, 1920.)

26. THE CONVENTION OF AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers begin to-day their convention in Boston as the largest and strongest Jewish union. Their membership approaches the 200,000 mark. During the past few years they have grown from

100,000 to 200,000. That means they have doubled their strength.

The growth of the Amalgamated is the most remarkable chapter in the history of the Jewish labor movement in America. About six years ago chaos reigned in the tailor trade. That was during the year of the convention in Nashville. So poor and so small were the tailor locals that they could not afford the money with which to send their delegates to the convention. There was a dispute then as to the city in which the convention was to be held. The tailors demanded that the United Garment Workers should select Rochester rather than Nashville, because it would cost less to send the delegates to Rochester. Now this occurrence sounds ridiculous, almost unbelievable, that on account of several hundred dollars such a struggle should break out in the ranks of the entire tailor trade. But this is a fact, regardless of how peculiar it may sound now, and it was of the greatest significance then. The entire existence of the union was so weak that you could have easily overthrown it.

Exactly six years have elapsed and now there stands before us the Amalgamated as one of the largest and most progressive unions in America.

The Amalgamated was the first union that won the forty-four hour working week.* * * And together with the decrease in hours the union also won a substantial increase in wages. The tailor lives to-day in every respect a hundred per cent better than he did in the years before the Amalgamated existed. That means really only six years ago. He is freer, prouder, knows his rights and insists upon them. He knows his power and uses it. * * *

Completely united, with full recognition and with a prestige which but very few organizations possess, the Amalgamated stands to-day in the foremost ranks of the American labor movement, an example of the most beautiful and most progressive union among the labor organizations of the country. * * * (*Vorwaerts*, May 10, 1920.)

27. PEACE IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY.

The best news which the Yiddish newspapers carried yesterday for the Jewish public was the decision of the Conciliation Committee.

We congratulate the Cloak Makers' Union and Manufacturers' Association upon the peaceful settlement of the issues involved. We trust that both parties interested in the cloak industry will profit from this peace. * * * (*Tog*, July 25, 1915.)

28. THE VICTORY OF PUBLIC OPINION

We congratulate the Tailor's Union and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association for arriving at an understanding and thereby avoiding a general strike. * * *

It is not always possible to avoid an open struggle between capital and labor, but wherever possible it ought to be avoided * * *

Jewish public opinion has become an important factor in the settlement of strifes between capital and labor. The conviction has ripened that a strike in a great industry is no longer a private matter between the two opposing groups* * *. Thousands of innocent persons who do not

take part in the strike also suffer. It is evident to-day that the result of a strike depends to a large extent upon the sympathy of public opinion * * *

It is the victory of Jewish public opinion.

The general strike is too strong a weapon and should only be used as a last resource. * * *.

Let us hope that Jewish public opinion will also prevent an unnecessary struggle in the cloak industry. (*Tog*, July 22, 1915.)

F. *Education*

The Jews' age-long thirst for knowledge is reflected in Rabbinic lore as well as throughout Jewish literature.[1] Their zeal for education has become a tradition which has evoked the admiration of their neighbors. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Yiddish press manifesting a progressive interest in educational issues; such as, the longer school year, the provision for extra-curricular activities, etc., and supporting every effort to expand the opportunities and to increase the facilities for public education.

The Yiddish newspapers express pride in the American Public School System, in the sacrifices which poor Jewish parents and widows are prepared to make for the sake of their children's education, and in the achievements of the Jewish pupils in the various schools and colleges.

They point out that one of the great attractions for Jewish immigrants whose eyes are turned towards America

[1] The Hebrew sages declared, "The world is kept alive by the breath of the school children." "A town without a school ought to be demolished."

is the unlimited opportunity for education, which this country offers. On the other hand, they warn the Jewish students not to overcrowd the professions, but to enter technical and industrial schools, instead, to prepare to undertake manual occupations. They recommend the pursuit of advanced studies, per se, for the sake of their cultural value, and not to measure the results by utilitarian, materialistic standards.

They endeavor to uproot the prejudice against physical sports which has existed among Jews in the past, and which has frequently resulted in the over-development of the children's minds at the expense of their bodies. They urge the parents not to give their children a one-sided, incomplete education, but to send them to the social centers, where they will be provided with opportunities for wholesome recreation, and to get them to join the Boy and Girl Scout Movements for the sake of their physical and moral betterment.

They consider the Public School System a bulwark of American democracy. Some newspapers favor the establishment of *Yeshibahs* or Talmudical Academies, which are organized along lines similar to the parochial schools, for a select groups of pupils who are to receive a more intensive Jewish education, because they intend to specialize in Jewish studies, to prepare to enter the Jewish religious or educational field as a life work.

All agree, however, that the large mass of Jewish children must attend the public schools. As a matter of fact, of the 65,000 Jewish children in New York who received a Jewish education in 1918, only 1.5% attended the

Yeshivahs or parochial schools.[1] The leaders in American Jewish education assume the same attitude and urge the organization of a week-day system of religious instruction which will supplement rather than replace the public schools.

29. AMUSEMENTS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN.

There has been and there still remains the following problem: Where shall our sons and daughters go to spend their leisure hours pleasantly and worthily?

It is a burning question among us of the New World, especially in the large cities.

Not only have the immigrant Jewish parents hitherto not provided any social centers for their children, but they do not permit them to frequent institutions of this type which do exist.

* * * * *

To our regret, we must admit that our immigrant brethren do not yet recognize the value of a social center for children and young people, conducted under the supervision of older, experienced persons.

* * * * *

The social life among our neighbors, the Christians, has assumed a definite form with regard to the youth.

Both the Catholics and Protestants have introduced through their churches, certain clean, decent amusements for their youth. Practically every church has its auditorium and club rooms, and the clergymen, with the aid of members

[1] See Dushkin, A. M., "Jewish Education in New York City," pp. 21, 183.

of their congregations, furnish opportunities for wholesome amusement and recreation to the youth.

They have introduced music, dancing, various games, moving pictures and readings, in order to hold the youth together, and incidentally to teach them from time to time morals through religion.

This accomplishes a great deal of good!

* * * * *

Immigrant fathers and mothers! Not only should you allow your children to belong to civic clubs, but it is also your sacred duty to erect and equip social centers, in the various parts of the city, where the character of your children will become more polished and refined. (*Warheit*, March 30, 1913).

30. TOO FEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It is a disgrace that the richest city in the world should not be able to provide adequate school accommodation for its children.

Politicians will endeavor to make a political issue out of this neglect. The opponents of the present administration will put the entire blame upon the latter. The fact remains, however, that the lack of sufficient schools in New York City has becme a chronic disease. This condition is to be deplored.

America is a democracy. Education is the foundation of democracy. The State must provide all children with opportunities for education. If a large and wealthy city like New York does not have sufficient schools, it is a dis-

grace to the inhabitants and to all the political parties. Excuses are of no value. There must be enough schools and teachers. * * * (*Tog*, September 14, 1922.)

31. OUR JEWISH CHILDREN.

Our Jewish sages declared that every father ought to teach his son three things—horseback riding, swimming and shooting. These views were expressed immediately after the destruction of the temple, when the Jewish representatives still hoped to regain their fatherland, and they could not depend upon miracles. Then hundreds of years passed, and the Jewish people changed.

An anecdote is related regarding Napoleon the First, who once stopped in a Jewish town. He decided to visit the synagogue. It happened to be on the ninth of Ab. When he entered the synagogue, he found the Jews seated on the floor reciting the "Lamentations." When the significance of the situation was explained to him, he remarked smilingly, "By sitting on the floor you will never regain Jerusalem." That characterized the Jewish people. We Jews have lost entirely our trust in strong arms. We have arrived at the stage of one who lies on the earth and calls upon the stars to aid him.

We say this in connection with the statement made by Dr. Edward B. Singleton, to the effect that Jewish children in the United States are the weakest bodily.

Doctor Singleton says that Jews ought to exert every effort to get their children to participate in the Boy and Girl Scout Movements, where they can develop their bodies.

The Boy Scout idea is splendid. The Boy Scout

Movement is an organization which has, it is true, military aims. We are not great adherents of armies and armories, but every evil has also its good side. The armies and armories in civilized countries aid in the development of the bodies and spirits of young people. As far as the Boy Scouts are concerned, they also aim to prepare the American youth to be ready at all times to use the rifle and, if necessary to go to the defense of our country.

In the meantime the scouts are taught to perform all sorts of gymnastic exercises—swimming, running, shooting, etc. Their muscles become strong and their spirits become steady, and in general the character of honorable men is developed among them, who are prepared to defend the weak and to support those who are in need of support.

The headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America in New York are situated in the Fifth Avenue Building. We have received an interesting bulletin from them regarding the recent activities of the organization.

Among other news there is an item which tells of the fact that Mr. Arnold Datelbaum, of Chicago, organized a brigade of Jewish Boy Scouts. He was very successful, and now every Jewish boy who hears of it also wants to participate. And those boys who join do not fritter away their time. They develop such a steadiness of character that even their own parents do not recognize them.

From San Francisco we are informed that a Jew, Eustace Peixotto, organized several brigades of Boy Scouts, and the leaders of them are six men, one Methodist, one Episcopalian, three Jews and one Catholic. The children whom they lead and teach group themselves in approximately the same proportion as do their leaders. Among the ad-

visers for the Boy Scouts are Gov. Hiram Johnson, a Catholic priest, Father McQuade, and Rev. Dr. M. A. Meyer.

Most important of all, aside from the fact that the children are hardened to perform difficult tasks in life, the comradeship creates a remarkable friendship among the adherents of one denomination towards the other. Everything possible is done to implant in the children the spirit of honor and respect, and the manners of a gentleman.

Jewish children ought to become members of the Boy Scouts of America. It would do them a great deal of good. (*Warheit* January, 17, 1912.)

32. WHAT WILL HE BE?

What will he be? A doctor, a lawyer, or a dentist? This question is so familiar to every Jewish young man that it is useless to explain the conditions under which it is uttered. One need only picture a dingy old room in a dilapidated East Side tenement, wherein are seated the mother of some young "hopeful" and an indulgent father, wiling away their moments of relaxation in fashioning plans for the future of a young star of twelve. They are making him out to be a great professor or a wonderful orator or a flourishing dentist. Their aspirations are far loftier than the little fellow's whose one overpowering aim in life is to become a policeman and wear brass buttons. Their game is a far more engrossing, earnest, self-consuming game than the little fellow's whose most exciting pastime is marbles. Yet is their manner of considering things any the wiser, any the more practical? By no means.

Why should every family irrespective of its financial

conditions be anxious to prepare its young for the professions? Why should families that are steeped in poverty try to prepare their children for unattainable heights, and then wind up by letting them work as errand boys at $6 a week for the rest of their lives? Because they are unacquainted with the true facts. For, if the parent knew that the professions are overcrowded and that there is little or no money to be made in them, they would not cripple the future of their sons in this way. They would understand that a useful trade is exceedingly safer than a profession and much more easily acquired. They would comprehend that instead of a public school paving the way for their sons to a scholarly university, it should become the mother of practical arts, it should teach them that which will equip them for the struggle of life. A school whose principal subject is grammar and arithmetic is not the school for a boy whose father seldom has a paying job. But a school which emphasizes the subject of manual labor, which teaches its pupils how to use their hands to good advantage outside of culturing their brains, is the practical school. Such schools graduate young men who are able to support themselves, who are in a position to repay at once portions of the great debt they owe their parents. These schools have been introduced in parts of America and have proved successful. They abound in Germany. In that country they have brought the trades to such a scientific stage that carpentry or plumbing is ranked with the professions.

New York needs such schools as no other place does. New York has hundreds of thousands of Jewish youths who, though they possess the brilliant sparks of talent that typifies the race, are ruining their futures because of the

inadequate system of education. It is not the fault of the government that this system is poor. It is the fault of the young men that adhere to it. If you, Jewish youths, were anxious to obtain the manual training that would insure you a livelihood from the day you graduated, you would get it merely for the asking. For our government is not an institution formed for the benefit of the few but for the welfare of the many. And once you convince the government that a school for practical arts is essential to your welfare, you will get it.

Young men of Israel, it is very well to dream of the professions, but remember that one does not nourish one's stomach with dreams. To study medicine you must devote years to academic study and training and then some more years before you can begin to support yourself. To study dentistry you must spend many years and then not be certain about earning any money. To study law a similar indefinite future is involved. And all this time in a dismal tenement on the East Side in a gloomy, sooty room that looks more like a den than a dwelling place, there are huddled together some tiny little brothers and sisters, a feeble mother and an overworked father. They have pinned all their hopes to a son, an only grown-up son, and that son is going to take years to raise his family out of misery-years! (*Tageblatt*, November 10, 1914—English Page.)

TABLE XXXII

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF CONTENT OF EDITORIALS WHICH APPEARED IN THE YIDDISH DAILY PRESS OF NEW YORK CITY DURING SIX MONTHS

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN[1]	JDF	JMJ[2]	JDW[3]	DAY[4]	Major	Minor
Restoration of Palestine (179) [5]	73	6	3	3	11	28	22	38	—	11	7	17	J	5
Relief of Jewish war sufferers (99)	70	3	—	14	24	18	11	21	12	14	8	15	J	2
Discrimination condemned, tolerance extolled (73)	69	2	11	17	12	4	23	24	8	10	9	18	A	2
Ethical and moral questions (174)	63	20	14	20	3	3	3	3	1	—	38	21	A	4
Notable persons (Jewish) (167)	51	10	17	14	1	4	5	13	4	15	8	11	J	4
Socialist party and candidates (approved) (51)	50	18	3	14	4	7	4	—	46	—	3	1	A	2
Government policies and official acts (criticised) (60)	49	8	16	1	8	2	14	6	12	15	7	9	A	2
Jewish religious problems (164)	46	10	10	7	5	5	9	23	1	11	4	7	J	1
Persecution of Jews in Russia (170)	39	8	5	12	14	—	—	16	5	1	5	12	J	3
Jewish affiliation and solidarity (109)	37	3	4	9	12	1	8	23	1	1	5	7	J	1
World war (before America's entry) (207)	37	—	—	17	20	—	—	7	4	17	7	2	W	2
New Legislation advocated (65)	36	11	7	5	8	3	2	6	7	12	7	4	A	2
Arbitration in industry (approved) (82)	35	—	2	1	29	—	3	7	8	7	6	7	A	3
Acts of government or public officials (approved) (61)	34	7	11	4	7	1	4	6	3	8	11	6	A	2
City betterment (44)	34	7	6	7	7	1	6	7	3	9	9	6	A	2
Discussion of world situation (304)	32	8	—	—	2	7	15	5	3	24	—	—	W	1
Workers' loyalty to their organizations (commended) (78)	31	2	4	6	10	6	3	—	26	1	3	1	A	3
Pride in American institutions (11)	29	4	9	5	9	—	2	5	2	19	1	2	A	1

[1] Dec. 23 and 24, 1920, missing. [2] May 10 to 15, 1920, missing. [3] For four months only (discontinued in 1919).
[4] For four months only (established in 1914). [5] Numbers in parentheses refer to complete statements of themes in Table XXXI, pp. 84-103.

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Notable persons (non-Jewish) (168)	28	10	8	2	3	4	1	7	5	9	6	1	A	5
Communal unity (104)	28	2	—	12	7	4	3	14	1	4	5	4	J	2
Immigration restriction (disapproved) (20)	28	1	3	5	—	1	18	8	3	8	1	8	A	2
Organizations of workers urged (77)	23	4	7	8	3	—	1	1	19	—	1	2	A	3
National events (Miscellaneous) (17)	22	9	5	—	1	5	2	8	2	6	1	5	A	2
Relgious Tolerance (71)	21	4	3	4	1	7	2	8	1	6	2	4	A	2
Functions and achievements of officials (3)	18	2	6	1	5	2	2	1	3	11	—	3	A	2
Equal rights for Jews abroad (108)	18	2	1	3	6	1	5	7	1	6	1	3	J	3
Strikes (approved) (85)	17	1	3	2	6	—	5	—	7	1	6	3	A	3
World War—opposition to autocratic Russia (206)	16	1	—	8	7	—	—	3	—	10	3	—	W	2
Protest against certain official acts as un-American (281)	16	—	—	1	—	11	4	1	6	—	1	8	A	2
American festivals and institutions (explained) (4)	16	1	—	7	6	2	—	4	2	1	4	5	A	1
American institutions (compared with others) (12)	15	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	1	—	A	1
Pride in city's progress (45)	15	6	3	2	3	—	1	3	—	4	6	2	A	2
Disapproval of reactionary tendencies (53)	15	—	—	1	1	8	5	—	4	1	1	9	A	2
New legislation opposed (66)	15	—	3	3	1	2	6	—	1	4	2	8	A	2
Immigration (Opposition to restriction bills) (22)	14	7	1	2	1	—	3	4	1	5	2	2	A	2
Pride in Jewish incumbents of public office (63)	14	4	—	8	—	—	2	5	—	9	—	—	A	2
Support for local Jewish institutions (100)	14	1	3	2	4	1	3	7	6	—	1	—	J	2

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Terrorism, direct action, etc. (condemned) (51)	14	2	9	1	2	—	—	5	5	4	—	—	A	2
Poland (imperialistic aims and warfare criticized) (239)	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	4	1	—	7	W	2
Jewish immigrants (defended) (106)	12	2	—	1	2	3	4	5	1	1	—	5	J	3
Permanent American Jewish Congress (favored) (129)	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	—	—	4	J	1
Palestine (Confidence in British intentions) (180)	12	—	—	—	—	11	1	6	—	4	—	2	J	5
Primaries and elections (33)	11	—	—	6	—	2	3	2	—	5	2	2	A	2
Tendency to blame Jewish people for misdeeds of individuals (criticised) (123)	11	—	—	3	3	1	4	5	—	—	1	5	A	4
Non-partisanship in capital-labor controversies (favored) (76)	11	—	1	3	4	—	3	2	—	3	—	6	A	3
Anti-Jewish discriminations in Poland (condemned) (113)	11	—	—	6	3	—	2	3	—	—	2	6	J	3
Gratitude to and confidence in America (13)	11	4	—	—	3	—	4	9	—	—	—	2	A	1
Political organization of workers (favored) (83)	10	2	6	1	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	A	3
Radicalism (disapproved) (57)	10	3	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	5	—	4	A	2
Confidence in basic goodness of human nature (143)	10	1	4	3	1	—	—	3	4	1	1	—	A	4
Advantage of life outside congested cities (37)	9	3	2	2	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	1	A	2
Condemnation of anti-labor intrigues (81)	9	1	—	1	6	1	—	—	7	1	—	1	A	3
Jewish institutions (commended) (102)	9	3	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	6	—	—	J	2

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Ma-jor	Mi-nor
"Trusts" (their growing power deplored) (276)	9	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	1	1	2	A	3
Capitalist system (condemned) (277)	9	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	A	3
Freedom from political bossism (55)	8	1	3	4	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	A	2
Condemnation of mob rule (69)	8	—	—	3	5	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	A	2
Increase of wages (urged) (93)	8	—	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	3	3	A	3
Preparedness propaganda disapproved (137)	8	—	2	2	1	—	3	2	—	5	1	—	A	2
Liberal trend in Poland (greeted) (241)	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	3	—	3	J	3
Allies and Soviet Russia (249)	8	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	7	W	2
Domestic social and economic unrest (142)	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	A	4
American institutions and festivals (urge observance of) (5)	8	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	A	1
Naturalization (urge aliens to become naturalized (8)	7	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	A	1
Socialism (opposed) (52)	7	1	—	3	—	1	2	2	—	4	1	—	A	1
Aid to strikers urged (79)	7	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	A	3
Unite in Jewish communal effort abroad (105)	7	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	J	2
Dissemination of Jewish learning (122)	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	J	1
Compatibility of Judaism and Americanism (192)	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	A	4
Relations with Germany (following Lusitania sinking) (219)	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	A	2
Soviet Russia (its imperialist aims condemned) (244)	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	1	—	2	W	2
Soviet Russia (social and economic situation in) (245)	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	5	—	1	W	2
League of Nations (wider representation to smaller nations urged (285)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	1	—	2	W	1

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Naturalization (urge increased facilities for) (9)	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	A	1
New York City (resent attack on good name of) (16)	6	3	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	A	1
Jewish soldiers, chaplains, etc. (praised) (107)	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	A	2
Appeals for justice (133)	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	A	2
Sex Equality (149)	6	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	A	4
Intervention in Mexico (opposed) (200)	6	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	1	A	2
World War and Jews (tragic aspects) (210)	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	J	3
World War (condemn England's interference with American commerce) (211)	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	A	2
Soviet Russia (stability of present régime questioned (246)	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	2	—	1	W	2
"Capitalist" Press (alleged bias condemned) (278)	6	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	A	4
Voting (privilege extolled) (26)	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	A	2
Corruption in Government (urge its eradiction by voters) (43)	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	A	2
Proposed legislation (its implications discussed) (67)	5	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	A	2
Law and order (observance of, demanded) (68)	5	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	A	2
Americanization of some Americans (need for) (14)	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	A	1
Labor victories (hailed) (80)	5	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	A	3
Vernacular press (withholding news of atrocities against Jews criticized) (118)	5	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	A	4

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press						By Newspapers (for Six Months						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
American Jewish Congress (favored) (128)	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	J	1
Religion vs. Superstition (144)	5	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	A	4
Bible teaching in public schools (opposed) (165)	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	A	4
Treaty of 1832 with Russia (its abrogation approved) (171)	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	A	2
Liberal trend in Russia greeted (before revolution) (172)	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	W	2
Palestine (Liberal immigration policy advocated) (185)	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	J	5
Liberal forces (their victories over reaction greeted) (59)	5	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	A	2
Russo-Polish relations (hope for peace expressed) (242)	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	3	W	2
Russo-American relations (resumption of trade with Soviet Russia favored) (252)	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	—	2	A	2
League of Nations (discussion of matters submitted to) (288)	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	4	W	1
Disarmament (favor cessation of naval construction) (299)	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	A	2
English language (urge learning of) (1)	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	A	1
Civics (urge study of) (2)	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	A	1
American festivals (suggest dignified observance; their utilization for Americanization purposes) (6)	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	A	1
Voting (urge participation in) (27)	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	A	2
Injection of religious issues in politics (condemned) (30)	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	A	2

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Farming (readers urged to enter) (36)	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	A	2
Voting (laud independent voters) (49)	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	A	2
Demagogues in politics (urge repudiation of) (56)	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	A	2
Tolerance toward political opponents (74)	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	A	2
Sweatshop system (condemned) (90)	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	A	3
Coöperation between employers and workers (96)	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	A	3
Correction of legal errors (urged) (134)	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	A	2
American-European entanglements (opposed) (148)	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	A	2
Administration of criminal law (dispatch and severity favored) (135)	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	A	2
Public Schools (retention of married women as teachers favored) (151)	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	A	2
Public Schools (increase of facilities urged) (161)	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	A	4
Russia (autocratic rule condemned) (169)	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	W	2
Palestine (establishment of model relations between classes and groups advocated) (189)	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	J	5
Free Speech (restriction of, condemned) (198)	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	A	2
World War (favor Allies, condemn German misdeeds) (205)	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	W	2
World War (its continuation deplored) (212)	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	W	1

EARLY FORMS OF EDITORIALS

(See pp. 51–54)

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
World War (Germany's note on Lusitania sinking criticized) (218)	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	A	2
Ukraine (anti-Jewish pogroms in, condemned) (253)	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	J	3
Prices (artificial manipulation of, condemned) (264)	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	A	3
Housing shortage (urge remedial legislation) (267)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	3	A	2
Election campaign expenses (use of excessive funds, condemned) (282)	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	A	2
League of Nations (favored) (284)	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	2	W	1
Woman Suffrage (favored) (153)	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	A	2
Jews in Agriculture (their success greeted) (39)	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	A	3
Agricultural occupations (their advantages extolled) (38)	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	A	3
Immigration (favor maintenance of traditional liberal attitude) (23)	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	A	2
Politics (encourage participation of Jews in) (41)	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	A	2
Government (urge efficient business administration in) (42)	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	A	2
Strikes (failure of labor leaders to consult workers regarding settlement, condemned) (88)	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	A	3
Strikes (employment of militia in, deplored) (97)	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	A	3
Workers' education (establishment of cultural centers urged) (98)	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	A	4

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Jews in French Army (discrimination against, condemned) (110)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	J	3
Jews in Germany (discrimination against, condemned) (114)	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	J	3
American culture (its promotion urged) (146)	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	A	2
Immigration (percentage restriction of, opposed) (21)	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	A	2
Public Schools (larger financial support urged) (158)	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	A	4
Palestine (alleged French anti-Zionist intrigues deplored) (181)	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	J	5
Cuba (intervention in, opposed) (203)	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	A	2
World War (Central Powers favored as against Russia) (206)	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	W	2
World War (shipment of ammunition to Europe, deplored) (214)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	A	2
Post-War suffering in Europe (relief regardless of nationality, etc., urged) (216)	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	W	1
Turkish Balkan War (225)	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	W	2
Treaty of Versailles (attitude of Senate toward, criticized) (230)	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	A	2
Treaty of Versailles (attitude of President criticized) (231)	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	A	2
Soviet Russia (despotism in, criticized) (248)	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	W	2
Workers' coöperative stores (favored) (265)	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	A	3

TABLE XXXII—Continued

THEME OR TOPIC	FREQUENCY OF TREATMENT												Categories Assigned to:	
	Total	By Months (for the entire Press)						By Newspapers (for Six Months)						
	Entire Press for 6 mos.	Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly. 1915	May 1920	Dec. 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	DAY	Major	Minor
Political prisoners (amnesty favored) (280)	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	A	2
League of Nations (favor United States entry) (289)	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	A	2
"Blue Laws" (condemned) (301)	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	A	2
Jews in Europe (trend toward fairer treatment of, greeted) (308)	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	J	3
Administration of Justice (inequalities condemned) (313)	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	A	2
Hebrew language (study of, encouraged) (121)	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	J	1
TOTALS	277	243	356	381	267	327	491	349	402	248	361	1851		

TABLE XXXIII

Showing Distribution Among the Major and Minor Categories of the Topi Which Were Treated Editorially Once or Twice During the Six Monthly Periods

Categories		Subjects Treated Twice*	Total No. Pts.	Subjects Treated Once*	Total No. Pts.	By Months						By Newspapers					Tot
Major	Minor					Jan. 1912	Mar 1913	Nov 1914	Jly 1915	May 1920	Dec 1920	JDN	JDF	JMJ	JDW	Day	
A	1	19	2	7,10,15 ,18,75	5	2	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	
A	2	28,29,46,54, 58,84,138, 155,175,176, 196,202,215, 233,235,237, 255,258,259, 263,266,268, 271,272,290, 295,300,310,	56	24,25,31,32,34 35,47,48,62, 70,72,95,131 136,139,140, 141,147,150, 152,157,159, 160,163,166, 177,178,197, 199,204,213, 221,226,227, 228,229,232, 234,236,243, 251,256,260, 261,262,273, 274,281,292, 293,294,296, 302,303,308,	55	14	8	15	19	33	22	22	11	36	10	32	11
A	3	86,87,92,269	8	40,89,91,94, 270,307	6	1	3	—	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	4	1
A	4	127,154,209, 217	8	126,145,156, 162,306	5	0	2	3	5	1	2	3	0	3	4	3	1
A	5	279	2		0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
J	1	311	2	117,120,130,	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	
J	2	124,305	4	101,103	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	
J	3	112,115,116, 220,240,250, 254	14	64,111,119, 125,223	5	3	2	1	3	7	3	9	0	3	2	5	1
J	4		0		0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
J	5	182,183,184, 187,191	10	186,188,190	3	1	—	1	1	6	4	7	2	1	—	3	1
W	1	132,222,257, 275,287	10	201,224,286, 291	4	2	—	1	2	5	4	5	3	1	—	5	1
W	2	173,194,247	6	195,238,297, 298	4	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	1	3	—	6	1
Totals			122		92	30	16	24	40	61	43	53	23	54	24	60	21

*The numbers which appear under this heading refer to the complete statements of the individu subjects or themes, found in Table XXXI, pp. 84-103.

TABLE XXXIV-A

Summary of Distribution of Subjects Treated Editorially by the Yiddish Daily Press Among the Major and Minor Categories

Categories	BY MONTHS												Total		Rank
	Jan. 1912		Mar. 1913		Nov. 1914		July 1915		May 1920		Dec. 1910				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
A. American Issues	*227*		*209*		*258*		*263*		*153*		*220*		*1330*	*64.4*	
1. Americanization	33	27.3	12	9.9	24	19.8	33	27.3	4	3.	15	12.4	121	5.8	6th
2. Governmental	125	15.7	117	14.7	156	19.7	123	15.5	114	14.4	158	20.0	793	38.4	1st
3. Economic	19	8.7	40	18.3	33	15.1	75	34.4	19	8.7	32	14.7	218	10.6	2nd
4. Cultural and Sociological	38	22.6	32	19.0	43	25.6	29	17.3	12	7.1	14	8.3	168	8.2	3rd
5. Personal	12	40.0	8	26.7	2	6.7	3	10.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	30	1.4	11th
J. Jewish Group Issues	*67*		*48*		*91*		*116*		*98*		*98*		*534*	*25.9*	
1. Cultural and Sociological	21	17.6	16	13.4	17	14.3	27	22.7	20	16.8	18	15.1	119	5.8	7th
2. Philanthropic	13	9.8	4	3.0	30	22.7	37	28.0	25	19.0	23	17.4	132	6.4	4th
3. Group discrimination, etc.	16	12.7	8	6.3	26	20.6	37	29.4	16	12.7	23	18.3	126	6.1	5th
4. Personal	10	19.6	17	33.3	14	27.5	1	1.9	4	7.8	5	9.8	51	2.5	10th
5. Palestine	7	6.6	3	2.8	4	3.8	12	11.3	51	48.1	29	27.4	106	5.1	8th
W. World Issues	*13*		*2*		*35*		*47*		*52*		*52*		*201*	*9.7*	
1. General (International relations, etc.)	10	14.9	1	1.5	0	—	8	10.4	15	22.4	34	50.8	68	3.3	9th
2. Particular (conditions in foreign countries)	3	2.3	1	.7	34	25.8	39	29.6	37	28.0	18	13.6	132	6.4	4th
Totals	307		259		384		424		321		370		2065		

TABLE XXXIV–B

Summary of Distribution of Topics Treated Editorially by the Yiddish Daily Press among the Major and Minor Categories

Categories	BY NEWSPAPERS										Total	
	JDN		JDF		JMJ		JDW		Day			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. American Issues	*269*		*304*		*294*		*208*		*255*		*1330*	*64.4*
1. Americanization	44	36.4	11	9.1	40	33.6	10	8.3	16	13.2	121	5.8
2. Governmental	166	20.8	145	18.3	210	26.5	104	13.2	168	21.1	793	38.4
3. Economic	20	9.2	110	50.5	24	11.0	29	13.3	35	16.1	218	10.6
4. Cultural and Sociological	32	19.0	31	18.5	11	6.5	*59*	35.1	35	20.8	168	8.2
5. Personal	7	23.4	7	23.4	9	30.0	6	20.0	1	3.3	30	1.4
J. Jewish Group Issues	*233*		*38*		*90*		*50*		*120*		*534*	*25.9*
1. Cultural and Sociological	70	58.0	2	1.7	15	12.6	11	9.2	21	17.7	119	5.8
2. Philanthropic	47	35.6	20	15.2	27	20.4	17	12.9	21	15.9	132	6.4
3. Group Discrimination, etc.	48	38.0	10	7.9	16	12.7	10	7.9	42	33.4	126	6.1
4. Personal	13	25.5	4	7.8	15	29.4	8	15.7	11	21.7	51	2.5
5 Palestine	55	51.9	2	1.9	17	16.0	7	6.6	25	23.6	106	5.1
W. World Issues	*39*		*30*		*73*		*14*		*45*		*201*	*9.7*
1. General (International relations, etc.)	12	17.9	15	22.4	26	38.8	2	1.5	14	19.4	68	3.3
2. Particuiar (Conditions in foreign countries)	27	20.4	15	11.4	47	35.6	12	9.1	31	23.5	132	6.4
Total	541		372		457		275		420		2065	

CHAPTER VI

General Findings and Conclusions

Underlying this study are the assumptions that one large purpose of education within and without the school is the development of good citizens, and that the separate functions of the school in civic education can be determined by ascertaining first what other agencies are contributing toward that end.

Together with the school the home is one of the more important social groups in the case of boys and girls. Parental influence is a potent factor in molding the character of children. Among the significant extra-school agencies which contribute towards the home environment in which children find themselves is the press. The incidental domestic instruction, the attitudes, opinions, and sentiments which children hear their elders express, are to some extent a reflection of the influence which the press exerts upon the adult members of the family.

This study has been addressed primarily to the task of discovering the outstanding contributions which the Yiddish daily press of New York makes toward the civic education of its readers, over ninety per cent of whom are immigrant Jews. Specifically, the writer has attempted to establish the volume and nature of the civic influence radiated by this press by means of its editorial columns.

THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE YIDDISH PRESS

Before presenting the major findings and conclusions it has been deemed advisable to consider first whether the Yiddish press has a permanent place in American life.

One of the incidental results of this study shows that a large proportion of readers are attached to the Yiddish press who are sufficiently Americanized to rely for general news on the vernacular press.[1] Why does the Jewish immigrant hold with such tenacity to the Yiddish press even after he has acquired facility in the use of the English language? In the judgment of the writer the replies given to this question by over ninety per cent of the persons who answered it,[2] offer some support to the conviction that, although the Jewish immigrants support their group press more generously and for a longer period than do the non-Jewish immigrants, the present tendencies, if maintained, point to the gradual decline of the Yiddish press in this country.

In expressing this opinion the writer does not mean to imply that the Yiddish press should be dispensed with, or that there is any possibility that it will be eliminated in the near future as a factor of importance in American Jewish life. Far from it. Any person who has had an opportunity to observe the influence which the Yiddish press exerts must conclude that it is a constructive power in American-Jewish life. It is true that the Yiddish press occupies an important place in the life of the Jewish immigrant, and renders useful, essential service to him, particularly during his period of transition from the old

[1] Cf. Chap. II, pp. 34-36, [2] Ibid, pp. 39-42.

to the new environment. But, once he has attained sufficient familiarity with the common language of the land, he is interested in the Yiddish press mainly because it furnishes him with an adequate account of the specifically Jewish news throughout the world. It is quite possible, therefore, that as soon as a forceful English-Jewish daily which will deal adequately with Jewish news makes its appearance, the majority of those who are able to read English will patronize it with the resultant decline in the circulation of the Yiddish newspapers.

The fact that the majority of the Yiddish publications have gradually introduced an English page or column or have attempted to teach their readers English, indicates clearly that the leaders of the Yiddish press realize what changes the future may require, especially if the United States should adhere to its restrictive immigration policy.

RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE YIDDISH AND GENERAL PRESS

What purposes do the Yiddish newspapers strive to achieve through their editorial columns?

The analysis of the content of the editorials of the entire Yiddish press has brought to the surface results which are significant. It has been generally assumed that the primary aim of a foreign-language press is to keep its readers in touch with the events which transpire in the "old country;" to aid in keeping the immigrant readers in America well informed regarding the welfare of their relatives whom they left behind when they emigrated to America.[1]

[1] In a series of articles dealing with the problem of the foreign born in America which appeared in the New York Globe during August, 1921, the writer makes the following statement regarding the foreign-

The investigation of the Yiddish press seems to have established that, in the case of the editorial comment of this particular press, the emphasis is placed largely on matters and events which are of primary concern to their readers as Americans. While the Yiddish newspapers generally do not permit any opportunity to go by to comment on problems of vital significance to the Jewish people, one might conclude from the results of this study, that this press conceives its main editorial function to be to interpret American events, ideals, and institutions to its immigrant Jewish readers.

From the point of view of the volume of civic material included in its editorial columns it is evident that the Yiddish press has a decidedly American outlook. The Yiddish newspapers are "American newspapers printed in Yiddish," and constitute a desirable accession to American journalism. They resemble the native-language press in the general scope of their editorial content and deal prevailingly with general American issues. Some themes which have been included under Jewish group issues, as those dealing with philanthropic questions, are not in any sense foreign, and simply embrace the social and religious problems of the Jewish group in America. However, even if these issues be excluded from consideration, the proportion of editorials devoted to general American issues is about twice as large as all others combined. In fact, out of the

language newspapers in general: "In their contents they are sometimes more foreign than American. The newspaper is often written for a class which is much more interested in its home country in Europe than in America; consequently the newspapers have to devote more space to European affairs than to America."

twelve minor subject categories, the largest three belong under American issues and consume approximately three fifths of the entire content[1].

A consideration of the nature of the subjects which it treats editorially, as well as of the attitudes and sentiments which it expresses, warrants the conclusion that the influence which the Yiddish press radiates through its editorial columns is wholesome civically, and that it is a vital factor in the Americanization of its immigrant readers.

It consciously attempts to bring them nearer to America in sentiment, thought, and action, by the constant discussion of American events and problems—political, economic, and cultural; by taking advantage of every opportunity to educate its readers up to the American point of view in matters which have been generally accepted and which are beyond the realm of controversy. It endeavors to inculcate an understanding and respect for American institutions; to explain to its readers the significance of American festivals and customs and to urge their observance; to stimulate national pride in their adopted country by pointing out the advantages of the American government and institutions in both form and spirit, by comparison and in contrast with those of other countries; to imbue its readers with American ideals and with reverence for the principles of American democracy; to give them a proper conception of the duties and opportunities of American citizenship and to quicken their sense of responsibility.

It tries to get its readers to understand that in our democracy all privileges and powers originated with the people. It exhorts them to become citizens, to exercise

[1] See Ch. V, p. 109.

their right to vote at the primaries and elections, and not to leave the control of politics entirely in the hands of professional politicians; to take advantage of their power to remedy the defects in our present social and industrial order by means of the ballot, and not to permit themselves to be swayed by agitators who advocate sabotage or terrorism; to adapt themselves to American conditions and standards, to leave the congested city life and to settle upon the farm; to organize and to remain faithful to their unions, thereby aiding in maintaining proper American standards of living; in brief, not to remain strangers in this land but to become part and parcel of the American people.

The relatively greater frequency with which the Yiddish newspapers deal editorially with American issues, as compared with the attention given to foreign and specifically Jewish problems, the emphasis which they generally put upon the inculcation and development of the virtues or desirable qualitites of citizenship, and the efforts which they exert in the direction of uprooting or correcting prevailing civic deficiencies, place the Yiddish press in the front rank as an Americanizing agency.

DIRECT AMERICANIZATION EFFORTS.

Individual newspapers have not been satisfied with merely influencing the mind content of their readers indirectly, but have consciously employed direct means and have endeavored to give their readers an American education, acquainting them with the English language, with American history, geography, and so forth.

The *Tageblatt*, the oldest American Yiddish daily in existence, printed a special English page from September

לערנט ענגליש!

גרייזיג ענגליש ניי אידן.

פֿון אלכסנדר הארקאוי.

II. נאכאמאל פּראָבירט, נאָענישטע אימיזיקן, באצוגע פּון וואָרטער אין פּאָלגע פּאַראַגראַפֿן.

to talk in

אזוי אינקרעצנט מיינט אנדער וואָרט אויסדרוק (רייד) to talk אין — in). זיי זאגען צ. ב. she talked her in סך מער פֿון אירע באַדערפֿנישן. רעכט אינקרעצנט וואָרט פֿאר אירע באַדערפֿנישן. to persuade.

I should live so!

די אינקרעצנט פֿון דער שבועה „איך זאל אזוי לעבען", וועלכע כּוח הערט עטלעכע מאל אין דער פּאָליש די אינקרעצנט: „זאל דער בליצן". דער בעריוּח „זאל" אין אַ שבועה אַנדער ווי אינקרעצנט: וואָרט אין ענגליש אינקרעדיבל דורך may I live so long—may you live long—may you live so! אַ. ב. „איך זאל לעבען ווי אַ הונט"—may I live as a dog. זעהט אינקרעצנט מיט „איך זאל לעבען" פֿלעגן זיין. ענגליש. מען פֿארשטייט פֿאַר ענגלענדער שוין נישט מער שׂכוה פֿרומער אין אונדזערע. may you live long! may you live so! may you spoil my life!

pickle (פּיקל)

רשם וואָרט באַרייט אינצוליידן. נעוויינלעך אויף נאַכּמיטאָג שמעקן. וויי וועלע אינקרעצנט אַנדער באַשטימטע, אויף נעפּעקלטע פּליווע אי. אַ. וו. אַ וויידערוויללן נעזונדן עס נאר בי באַזיכערטע. אי אינטערעסאַנט, אז בּיים נאָר פֿון נעזונדע. נאָר אויך אַ שימד. זיי זאגען אַפֿט אינדערהיים: „אַ שימד אויף אַ pickle". אַ שימד אין ענגליש: remember (קוויטשענדיק).

pay-day (פּעיריי)

די נעצאָלטע. וואָס מען באַקומט פֿאר אַרבּעט אין דער וואָך. הויפּן פֿיר מאָל אינמונט אויסצוגעבן אין דער וואָך. פּעיריי. דאָס נעמט זיך אפֿטמאָל פֿאַר pay-day (פּעיריי). בי באַזיכערונגן מוז מען שטענדיק זיך אפֿטמאָל פֿאַר אירער לויט. נעצאָלט אין אין ענגליש: pay אין דער וואָך. דעם מען קויפֿט אין pay-day.

Where was you?

אין אַמעריקענער ביכּער מיט אַנדערע מלעכּ די אינקרעצנטל-פֿארמס was (פֿאַר אַמעריקענער ביכּער מיט אַנדערע מלעכּ). דאָס זאגען זיי אויך אין דער ענגלענדער אויף דעם בּיי (be); זיי זאגען: we was. דאָס זאגען אין נעוויסענלעך דער שול, וואָס ווי דיקטירן אין אַ אינקרעצלעכער פֿארמאָ. כּמו דאָרט אַנדער וויסען. אז אין אַמעריקע: „אידער". אין דאָס אויסדרוק. דאָס קומט פֿון דער ווערט. דאָרט ווערט ניט אויף אין אַלע פֿארמאָגענהייט. דאָס קומט פֿון דער פֿארמאָגענהייט פֿארמס. כּמו דאָרט תּיכּף זאגען we was. יעדערמאַן זאָגט: we was.

laid פֿארמאָגט עיינס

די פֿארמאָגענע עיינס פֿון laid (לייד) וועלכע מאַכּט בּיי אינקרעצנט אַלע פֿון דער (לעגען). פֿילע נעוויינט דורך laid. מען לייגט אין די פֿארמאָגענע עיינס פֿון lay (לעגען). he laid on the floor (ער האָט אין לעגענע אויף דעם בּאָדן). she laid on the sofa (זי האָט לעגענע אויף דער סאָפֿע). he laid on the sofa

די פֿארמאָגענע עיינס פֿון lay (לעגען) מיט דער דאָזיקער שפּעלונג. he lay on the floor. he lay on the sofa. she lay on the sofa. he was lying. he was lying on the floor. she was lying on the sofa.

דוסע שרייבט מען דעם פֿאָלגענדיק: זי איז אויפֿגעשטאַנדן פֿון (לייגן) אין (לעגען). די פֿאָרם לייגן אויספֿרייזט דעם פּראָצעס וואָלען נעדענקען. זי — זי איז דער טיש. לייגן. פֿארמאָגענע עיינס: lay לעגען.

זי איז דער טיש. פֿארמאָגענע עיינס: laid לעגען.

property (פּראָפּערטי)

פֿילע פֿון אונזער עולם רופֿען זי אַ הויז, אינקרעדיבּעל אַ בּעזיצונג, אַ פּראָפּערטי. זיי טייטשן. אז דאָס הויז באַזיכערונג אַ בּעזיצונג, אַ בּיזן. property is my property. אינקרעצנט. כּי מיר הייסט כּיי מיר אונזערע באַזיכערונג. זיך מען רופֿט מיר אינקרעצנט אז אונזערע קומט אי אונזערע. כּיי אונזער עולם רופֿן boarder אויך באַזונדערס צו באַזיכערונגען בּלויז אַן אינקרעצנט, אַ פּרעמיע. פֿרעמיע. דאָס איז פּשוט. אַן אינקרעצנט בּלויז רופֿט מען אין ענגליש: boarder (פּרעמיע) אויך lodger (קוואַרטיר).

פֿאָלשע באַצוגען פֿון by

אין אַנדער פֿאַרשיידענ בּיי אונזער עולם איז די אינקרעצנט אין דעם אויסדרוק „בּיי". דאָס איז „בּיי" אין בּיי אינקרעצנט. דאָרט רופֿט מען אַלעמען by. שלעכּ שוין אי. ב. he is by my uncle (ער איז בּיי מיין מומען). she was by her aunt (זי איז געווען בּיי אירער מומען) אי. ב. וו. בּיי מיר אינעווי דאָרט אין ענגליש אינקרעצנטעס וועלען. to be at his house (זיין בּיי אים אין הויז). ר. ב. בּיי אימיס אין הויז). בּיי אירע אינקרעצנט דאָרט אין דער דאָזיקער. he was at my house (ער איז געווען בּיי מיין הויז). בּיי מיר איז דאָס. בּיי מיר איז דאָס. נאָר אַ. ב. נעמען מיר פֿארשטענען וועדט דאָס וואָרט house אינקרעצנטעס. וו. אַט בּיי אַ. ב. at John's (בּיי יאָהאַנען). at Mary's (בּיי מעריען). at uncle's (בּיי דעם מומען). אַז. וו.

וועל מען זאגען „זיין בּיי אינעווי" אין מען מיינט פֿרעמיע אין אירע שטוב. בּיי מיר אין בּאָדן. וואָרט „בּיי" אינקרעצנטעס וועלען אירע אויך אַנדערע פֿון אַ הויז. דאָס עמפֿעלט אין בּיי אינקרעצנטעס אַנדערע. אַנדערע פֿון אַ הויז. the child is under the table (דאָס קינד איז אונטער דעם טיש).

דער פֿלעץ וועאָמענראַיעס.

A businessman once advertised for an office boy and nearly fifty applied for the place. In a few minutes he chose one an' sent the others away.

"I should like to know," said a friend who was present, "on what ground you chose that boy. He had not a single recommendation with him."

"You are mistaken," said the man, "he had a great many; —

"He wiped his feet when he came in; showing that he was tidy.

"He gave up his seat to that lame old man; showing that he was kind.

"He answered my questions promptly and respectfully; showing that he was polite.

"He lifted up the book which I purposely laid on the floor, while the others stepped over it; showing that he was careful.

"When I talked with him I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed and his hair in nice order. When he wrote his name I observed that his fingernails were clean instead of being dirty like that little fellow's in the blue jacket.

"Don't you call these things letters of recommendation? I do; and they are worth more than all the fine letters that he can bring me."

א דאַטל און א וועטש.

"What is the difference between a watch and me?" inquired a lady of a young man. "My lady," replied he, "a watch marks the hours, and near you one forgets them."

ENGLISH LESSONS IN THE *VORWAERTS*
(See pp. 180, 218)

1897 to 1907, and reintroduced it in 1914, when it arranged to have the more difficult words translated and explained in Yiddish to help the readers understand the articles written in English. The immigrant readers were afforded an opportunity by this simple, natural method to acquire and augment their English vocabulary.

The *Tog*, which was launched in November, 1914, and which was amalgamated in 1919 with the *Warheit*, started its career with a weekly English supplement, and has to-day a special English editorial column on the front page, as well as an English section on Sundays.[1] All the newspapers have printed special articles dealing with American history and Government, geography, education, etc., among them the following: A series of articles on American history by Woodrow Wilson appeared in 1914 in the *Tog*. Another series on the functions of Congress and the other branches of American Government appeared in the *Vorwaerts* in November, 1914. Weekly reviews of educational matters of special concern to parents by a public-school teacher have been appearing regularly for the past decade in the *Morgen Journal*. Descriptions of the natural beauty of various parts of America appeared in all the newspapers. Information concerning naturalization, such as the dates of arrival of ships, location of special courts, etc., has been given freely in answer to queries by readers who wish to take out their first or second papers. Special correspondents have been employed to report on events of national importance and to discuss legislation proposed in Congress and in the State and City legislative bodies.

[1] Since February 4, 1923, the *Vorwaerts* has been publishing an English section on Sundays.

The purpose of newspapers in printing these articles as well as the special pages and columns in English is twofold—first, to bring the Jewish youth nearer to their immigrant parents by stimulating and cultivating wholesome Jewish interests; and second, to help the adult readers acquire a substantial knowledge of our country and of its common language, and thereby to stimulate their adaptation to the American environment.

One of the most effective attempts to accelerate the incorporation of the Jewish immigrant reader into the life of America, linguistically at least, was the effort made by the *Vorwaerts* during the latter part of 1920 and the early part of 1921 to teach its readers the English language. It printed a series of lessons which were designed and carefully prepared to interest the readers and to meet the needs of those who did not speak or read English at all, as well as to overcome the special shortcomings and idiosyncrasies which a careful diagnosis would reveal, of those who had already gained some familiarity with the English language. The lessons were prepared by Alexander Harkavy, a linguist and scholar of note.

ENVIRONMENT REPRESENTED BY THE YIDDISH PRESS EDITORIALS.

What share does the Yiddish press have in the creation of the environment in which the children of immigrant Jews find themselves?

The facts revealed by the analysis of the editorial content of the Yiddish press justify the writer in concluding that the contribution which the Yiddish press makes

toward their home environment is, on the whole, constructive and beneficial civically. In general, the civic attitudes and sentiments which the Yiddish newspapers endeavor to disseminate through their editorial columns are calculated to imbue their readers with sound American doctrines, and would ordinarily be conducive to right civic action.

To this extent, therefore, it may be asserted that any course in civic education intended for children of the Yiddish speaking immigrant may count on having the support and encouragement of the Yiddish press in promoting the attitudes and ideals to which such a course usually addresses itself. In other words, so far as the Yiddish press is concerned, it aims to set up an environment which not only does not interfere, but actively coöperates with the civic and patriotic purposes of the school.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

List of Yiddish Dailies published in New York City (1885–1923)

[Note: Asterisk (*) indicates newspaper was extant in July, 1924.]

**Yiddishes Tageblatt*, 1885, K. H. Sarasohn, Publisher. Present Editor: G. Bublick.

Der Yiddisher Herold, 1890, Editor: G. Selikowich (26 numbers only).

Der Teglicher Herold, 1891–1904, Editor: Michael Mintz; English Department, 1903–04, Louis Lipsky, Editor.

Abend Blatt, 1894–1902, Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

**Vorwaerts*, 1897, Labor, Socialist; Editor: Abraham Cahan.

Die Tegliche Presse, 1898, Editor:—G. Selikowitch (existed several months only)

Die Yiddishe Abend Post, 1889–1905, Editors:—J. Saphirstein, A. Rosenbaum.

Die Tegliche Volks-Zeitung, 1899, Organ. of the United Hebrew Trades

Der Kol Von Der Ghetto, 1901, Political

Die Yiddishe Welt, 1902–1904, Edited by Joseph Jacobs, Jacob de Haas, I. L. Bril and others—with an English page.

**Der Morgen Journal*, 1901, Edited by Jacob Saphirstein and Peter Wiernik.

Der Amerikaner, 1905–06, Edited by Jacob Pfeffer. W. R. Hearst, Publisher

Die Warheit, 1905, Editor: L. E. Miller, until 1914, then I. Gonickman.

Morgen Blatt, 1905, Editor: Morris Rosenfeld (only several months).

Die Abend Zeitung, 1906, Editor: S. Yanovsky (only three months).

**Der Tog*, 1914, Editor: Herman Bernstein until 1916, then William Edlin.

Der Fihrer, 1915, Editor: L. E. Miller (only several months).

Haint, 1919, Editor: Herman Bernstein (only several months).

Die Zeit, Dec. 1920–May 1922, Editor: David Pinski Organ of Poale Zion Party.

**Freiheit*, April 2nd, 1922, Editor: M. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow; Organ of Workers' Party of America.

APPENDIX B

Yiddish Daily Periodicals appearing in New York City in 1923.

1. *Yiddishes Tageblatt* or the Jewish Daily News, 185–7 East Broadway. Has special English page. Estab. 1885 by K. H. Sarasohn. Editor: Gedalia Bublick; English Page—I. L. Bril. Republican in politics—Orthodox, Zionist. Circulation, 1923:—59,149.

2. *Vorwaerts* or Jewish Daily Forward, 175 E. Broadway Estab. 1897, Publishers: Forward Association. Editor: Abraham Cahan. Labor Organ. Socialistic in politics—Anti-Zionist. Circulation, 1923:—153,639.

3. *Der Yiddisher Morgen Journal* or the Jewish Morning Journal, 77 Bowery. Estab. 1901 by Jacob Saphirstein. Editor, Peter Wiernik; Managing Editor, J. Fischman. Only Yiddish morning paper. Republican in politics—Orthodox, Zionist. Circulation, 1923:—76,660.

4. *Der Tog* or The Day, 185 E. Broadway. Estab. 1914 by Herman Bernstein, merged in 1919 with the Jewish Daily *Warheit.* Editor: William Edlin; English Section—Maurice Samuel, Maximilian Hurwitz. Non-Partisan in politics. Liberal, Zionist. Circulation, 1923:—69,720.

5. *Freiheit*, 47 Chrystie Street, Estab. April 2nd, 1922, by Freiheit Pub. Ass'n. Pres. & Editor: M. Olgin. Organ of Workers' Party of America. Pro-Soviet, Anti-Zionist. Circulation, 1923: 49,875.

APPENDIX C

Comparative Table Showing Circulation of Metropolitan Dailies (English and Yiddish) for Nine Years (1913 to 1921)

"m"–MORNING PAPER "a"–AFTERNOON PAPER

	N. Y. American (m)	Call (m)	Day[1] (Yid.) (a)	Forward (Yid.) (a)	Globe[4] (a)	Herald[3] (m)	J.M.J. (Yid.) (m)	Journal (a)	Mail[5] (a)	Post (a)
1913	277,465	22,200		142,191	144,514	80,000	96,675	725,000	123,577	25,000
1914	290,396	19,386		174,699	171,307	109,192	106,258	797,000	157,044	18,253
1915	293,784	20,000	76,000	196,079	183,000	98,651	106,663	782,000	149,000	21,846
1916	329,984	13,000	81,000	198,982	215,683	125,000	111,000	801,800	159,200	20,500
1917	396,500	16,971	64,000	130,000	208,500	117,000	82,000	808,000	154,700	20,800
1918	312,000	33,800	69,000	144,000	177,000	100,000	75,800	657,900	109,900	32,200
1919	301,000	20,000	82,000	147,000	188,700	109,000	75,800	658,000	102,000	29,500
1920	291,000	21,800	70,000	158,000	179,000	211,000	79,600	622,800	157,000	36,800
1921	333,800	18,000	64,000	147,000	177,000	198,000	77,000	649,000	167,000	38,500

	Press (a)	Sun (m)[2]	Sun (a)	Tage-blatt (Yid.) (a)	Tele-gram (a)	Times (m)	Tribune (m)	Warheit (Yid.) (a)[6]	World (m)	World (a)
1913	93,710 (m)	62,000	105,000	56,800	170,000	240,000	50,000	80,000	386,748	402,633
1914	106,827	67,000	122,000	66,665	220,000	259,000	64,000	108,000	380,000	386,000
1915	110,000	66,000	140,000	64,496	223,000	318,000	82,000	77,412	391,000	403,000
1916		192,000	171,000	58,000	218,000	340,000	101,000	89,000	379,000	425,000
1917		157,000	185,000	54,000	217,800	336,000	102,000	58,080	390,000	431,000
1918		121,000	177,000	54,000	187,000	339,000	330,000	47,000	330,000	325,000
1919		136,000	198,000	57,784	181,500	367,500	118,000		330,000	348,000
1920	Zeit (a) (Yid.)		205,335	57,342	117,000	327,000	125,900		383,000	350,000
1921	45,679		189,000	59,149	111,000	327,000	142,000		360,000	288,000

[1] Estab. in 1914—merged with the Warheit in 1919.
[2] Merged with the Press, 1916, with the Herald, 1920.
[3] Merged with the Sun, 1920, with the Tribune, 1924.
[4] Merged with the Sun (a), 1923.
[5] Merged with the Telegram, 1924.
[6] Merged with the Day, 1919.

Appendix D

Circulation of Entire Yiddish Press in New York City for Twelve Years. (1912-1923, inclusive)

1912—360,123	1918—383,583
1913—375,666	1919—362,746
1914—487,591	1920—360,918
1915—525,690	1921—392,828
1916—537,982	1922—352,436[1]
1917—411,492	1923—383,638

Appendix E

English Questionnaire for Readers of Yiddish Press

1. a) Name of Reader ————————b) Address ————————
2. Age————3. In what country were you born? ————————
4. How long have you been in this country?————————
   b) Do you read English? ————————
5. a) Are you an American citizen? ——b) If not, have you taken out your first papers? ————————
6. What is your business or occupation? ————————
7. What Yiddish newspaper or newspapers do you read?

a. Name of Newspaper	b. Do you read it regularly every day?
_____	_____
_____	_____

c. If not, how often?

_____

_____

[1] The total circulation of the Yiddish dailies outside of New York City for the same year was approximately 170,000.

8. a) Do any other members of your family or friends read your copy of the Yiddish daily? _____
   b) If so, *how many* persons read it? _____
   c) About how old are they? _____

9. A) What *features* in the Yiddish newspaper do you read?

a. *Feature*	b. *Do you read it regularly-every day?*	c. *If not, about how often do you read it?*
1. Front Page News (General)	_____	_____
2. Editorials	_____	_____
3. Novel	_____	_____
4. Short story	_____	_____
5. Comic Section	_____	_____
6. Special Jewish News	_____	_____
7. Scientific Articles	_____	_____
8. Advertisements	_____	_____
9. Miscellaneous	_____	_____

   B) What special features in the Yiddish newspapers do the other members of your family or friends read?_____

_____

_____

10. If you can read a newspaper printed in English, state for what special reason you read the Yiddish newspaper.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date filled out_____

APPENDIX E 2–*Yiddish Questionnaire*[1]

פראגען פאר לעזער פון אידישע צייטונגען

נאמען_____אדרעס _____

2 ווי אלט זייט איהר?_____ 3. אין וועלכען לאנד זייט איהר געבארען? _____ 4. ווי לאנג זייט איהר אין אמעריקא?_____

קענט איהר לעזען ענגליש?_____ 5. זייט איהר א סיטי־זען?_____ אויב ניט, האט איהר שוין ארויסגענומען די ערשטע פיי־פערס?_____ 6. מיט וואס באשעפטיגט איהר זיך?_____

7. וועלכע אידישע צייטונגען לעזט איהר?

שרייבט דא דעם נאמען פון דער צייטונג ווי אפט לעזט איהר די צייטונג?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. ווי פיעל אנדערע מיטגליעדער פון אייערע פאמיליע, אדער פריינד לעזען אייער אידישע צייטונג?_____ ווי אלט זיינען זיי?_____

_____

9. א) וועלכע אבטהיילונגען אדער „פיטשורס", פון דער צייטונג לעזט איהר?

אבטהיילונג	לעזט איהר עס יעדען טאג?	אויב ניט, ווי אפט?
א) אלגעמיינע נייעס	_____	_____
ב) אידישע נייעס	_____	_____
ג) קורצע מעשות	_____	_____
ד) עדיטאריעלס	_____	_____
ה) ראמאן	_____	_____
ו) וויצען	_____	_____
ז) וויסענשאפטליכע ארטיקלען	_____	_____
ח) אדווערטייזמענטס	_____	_____
ט) _____	_____	_____

ב) וועלכע אבטהיילונגען לעזען אייערע פרייַנד און קרובים?_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

[1] Question 10, omitted.

Date_____

Appendix F

Examples of Editorial articles containing one or more editorial "points"

A. Editorials containing *one* point:

1. AMERICANIZATION OF JEWISH LODGES

The Jewish orders are very much in need of young blood. *They need the energy and spirit of enterprise and methods of practical management which are much better developed in Americans than in our immigrants.* Americanization of the immigrant...does not imply that the Jew who comes here should become so estranged from his brethren that he should forget Judaism and the hardships of his less fortunate brethren. *Americanization in its finest and most useful form, implies that one should accept the best that the spirit of this country has to offer, and, at the same time, remain faithful to the best traditions and to value highly the best virtues which have during the past thousands of years become a part of the Jewish character.*

The young American Jew who joins a large organization which was founded by the immigrants of the former generation, by that act prepares himself to take over the tasks and duties of Jewish life and to further the Jewish development which is our only hope in the future. The old generation should rejoice at the appearance of these new powers, the participation should be welcome to them in the highest degree, because that shows that the pessimistic thoughts of former immigrants that Judaism will die with them here, were not correct.....

(*Morgen Journal*, July 14, 1915—NJ–109)

2. THE JEWISH FARMER

There are Jewish tillers of the soil in seven countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Palestine, Russia, and Austria. All around there are in the world about 150,000 Jewish farmers, which is a much larger number than Jews usually imagine.

The Jewish farmer is a new phenomenon. About seventy-five years ago there were no Jewish farmers in any of the countries. The first colonization movement started when Nicholas I gave Jews land in Kherson and other Provinces. There are to-day about 100,000 Jewish farmers in Russia.

Later there started the famous movement for the colonization of Palestine and still later Baron de Hirsch gave his millions for the colonization of Argentina. From the colonization of Argentina there developed a younger Jewish colonization in Brazil. The Jewish farmers in Canada owe to some extent a debt of gratitude to Baron de Hirsch. The Jewish farmer of the United States is more independent, but the money of the prominent philanthropist also contributed to his success.

In all of these countries the Jews proved that they are able to cultivate the soil. What the Jews in Palestine have accomplished in Palestine is well known. In South America the Jewish farmer has been commended by all who are authorized to express any opinions regarding farming. The Jewish farmers in the United States have gained the recognition of experts in agricultural matters and of the local press.

In order to realize fully what the Jews have accomplished

in farming, one must know of the great difficulties which confront those who want to become farmers. It requires a great deal of patience, which, it was believed, Jews did not have. The fact is, however, that Jews have proven that they have perseverance. The hardest years of farming are the first. The Jewish farmers in America have already passed the first stage. The way is open to them for complete success.

A convention of Jewish farmers is without doubt one of the most beautiful phenomena of Jewish life in America. (*Tageblatt*, November 30, 1914, NJ, 39).

3. THAW'S RELEASE

If a perfect stranger would arrive in America these days and would read the local newspapers, he would imagine that Harry Thaw is one of the most prominent and most remarkable persons in this country. Even the more serious newspapers, such as the *Times* and the *Sun*, assigned a most prominent place to him last Saturday. They described every movement of his, every step that he took, every word that he uttered after he had been set free. The papers also reported that thousands of persons followed him and cried "hurrah," wherever he went, in every town, in every village that he passed through. To-day the entire case is reported with such remarkable exactitude, with such diligence, that a stranger must arrive at the conclusion that we are dealing with an extraordinary person, with a great man in whom the entire country is interested.

And what is the truth?

The truth is that Thaw is no more or less than an or-

dinary murderer. He killed a person because a chorus girl informed him that a man wanted to take her from him. At both trials at which he was tried the ugliest and most disgusting secrets about him were revealed. He was one of the worst scoundrels on Broadway.

All in all, if Thaw had not been the son of a millionaire he would long ago have rotted in a grave. There were no grounds for pardoning his crime. There was not the least reason for mitigating his punishment. The newspapers themselves, the same ones that raved about him in the news columns, condemned him in their editorials. Every time an attempt was made to release him from prison they protested most vigorously. Sometimes there are certain sensational features in a case which appeal to the public. Sometimes it is a secret or a romance or a touching tragedy and the like. In Thaw's case there were none of these.* * *

Why, then, do the newspapers find it necessary to make such a noise about Thaw, even now when they are not in need of sensations? Why did they set aside the war news for a day, the news regarding the great strikes in New York and other cities to make room for the release? There is but one answer: Because Thaw has millions.

The tremendous respect which the capitalistic newspapers have for money, their feeling of submissiveness to millions, that made Thaw a hero. * * *

And the thousands of people who followed this hero?

They are slaves of the press, light minded, who are influenced by everything they read, who believe everything that they read and have no opinions and no thoughts of their own. (*Vorwaerts*, July 18, 1915, LN, 193).

4. BELGIUM AND ISRAEL.

Humanity is horrified over the wreck of Belgium. Funds are being raised for the relief of the widowed, the orphaned. Other Nations, even States in this country, are offering hospitality to the refugees, are inviting the Belgians to come and make their home with them.

A French statesman gladly welcoming those who have already found refuge in his country, looks forward sadly to the time when they will return to their own land. "We shall hate to see them go," he writes. Whatever partisans of either side in this terrible war may think about Belgium's attitude, the great wave of sympathy that has gone out to that stricken country and its suffering people is splendid.

But what of the Jews?

Seven million Jews are involved in this war. Not only the 400,000, the flower of our European youth, in arms, but their parents, their wives, their children; and not only those but every Jew who lives in Russia, in Poland and in Galicia. Great battles—perhaps the greatest thus far fought in what may well be called Jewish country. The great armies that have been swaying back and forth in Poland and in Galicia have fought every inch of ground in Jewish towns and villages. The great fortresses captured or besieged, stand in the very heart of the Jewish center of population.

How many of our youth have found death in the trenches, in the charges, in the sieges already, no one knows. How many more, no one knows. But we know enough already to realize that when the roll is made up, when the list is

complete, it will make one of the most tragic pages in the tragic history of our people.

For those who are not in the battle-line, for those who have not been thrust in front of the cannon, for those who may stay at home and weep, the tragedy is even greater. For the loved ones of those who already died, for the loved ones of those who are yet to be called upon to die, for the loved ones who are to come out of this monstrous collapse of civilization, the tragedy is even greater,

For all Jews in all war-blighted Europe there is only ruin. The hideous ghost of famine stalks before them. They can not flee; no friendly country neighbors them; no welcoming hand is outstretched.

In no way can it be argued that the Jews have anything to gain, as Jews, however the war may end. In no way can it be argued that the Jews, as Jews, have any part in this war. One or the other may win, and in its victory find compensation for all the losses it sustained. But whoever may win, the Jews will find no compensation—only ruin.

Yet—oh, the agony of it—no one cares. The press rings with appeals for the relief of the Belgians. The press is mute, public opinion is deaf, to the misery of the Jews. No one cares. Humanity is indifferent, civilization unconcerned. (*Tageblatt* (English page), November 2, 1914, NN, 119).

5. A GREAT MODERN COÖPERATIVE BAKERY IN BROWNSVILLE.

Our Brownsville comrades have decided to build a large modern coöperative bakery, and to-day the drive to gather a large fund which is necessary to achieve their aim has been started.

The coöperative bakery which was opened in Brownsville some time ago has proven how necessary and how important such an undertaking is. The coöperative bakery did not allow the price of bread in Brownsville to be increased as was the case in all other parts of Greater New York. The coöperative bakery in Brownsville compelled the private bakers to sell their bread for a cheaper price and thereby saved the population of Brownsville a large sum of money.

The existing coöperative bakery is too small, however, to fulfill the purpose for which it was founded, and the comrades of Brownsville have therefore taken upon themselves the task of building a large modern bakery which will serve as an example of coöperative activity. (*Vorwaerts*, May 18, 1920, LN, 265).

6. THE MOTHER AND HER BABY.

One of the greatest experts on the question of the bringing up of babies says the following, in his book called *The Nursery* (p. 171):

"Formerly a mother had to bring twelve children into the world in order that three might live. Now she brings three and all three live. There is no reason why a child born healthy should not grow up to be healthy. Merely ignorance on the part of the mother or the governess can result in the fact that a healthy child should not remain alive."

These words are true from beginning to end.

Every intelligent woman who can read a book in English, German, French, or Russian can learn all the rules and

requirements regarding the rearing of the child. By the word "bringing up" we mean here not spiritual or material but simply the nursery attention

Englishmen and Americans have written a number of books on this question. Almost all of them were written by experts. A certain doctor has devoted years of study to this question, and his book is the result of careful observations, which are usually very accurate. Every woman ought to have a book which explains the questions of wifehood and motherhood, and then regarding the duties of bringing up a child. * * *

In such a large city as New York there die annually thousands of children from summer complaint. Every mother in any tenement can prevent that.

We will tell you, for instance, regarding several false notions of old-fashioned and ignorant mothers. They nurse a child and allow it to nurse at any time when it cries. That is wrong. The child ought to nurse for several minutes (from about ten to fifteen minutes) every two hours, before it become four months old, and after that every three hours.

Many mothers begin to feed their children when they become three or four months old. No babies should be given anything but their mothers' milk before they become a year old; then they should be weaned and given a little milk and stale white bread, occasionally a baked potato, etc.

How many mothers know that when a baby is a day or two old it should be given water to drink?

How many mothers are there who do not know that a child must cry in order to develop its lungs and certain

organs of its body, and that when a child cries it does not necessarily mean that it is sick?

Take the children who are being reared according to modern rules. You would be surprised to see how clean their bodies are, how bright their eyes are, and how splendid their general condition of health is.

The mother who has the opportunity to know all this and does not know it is actually guilty of criminal negligence.

Any woman that does not know where to obtain such books or who does not have any money to spend, may obtain these books in all public libraries. Any librarian will give her the necessary information.

It is really high time that women in modern times should take life a little more seriously and should know that they are responsible for the lives of their children. (*Warheit*, January 2, 1912, GEN, 174.)

7. AMERICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT IS BETTER.

The excitement in Paris has calmed down. A new cabinet has assumed office and people say that it will be the best which France has ever had. It would do well, however, to utilize the excitement which has passed in order to compare the form of Government in France with the form of government in America. From such a comparison one must arrive at the conclusion that in America the people have much more power to determine their own interests than have the people in the French Republic.

It is impossible to imagine that in America such things should happen as those which have occurred in Paris during the past few months. The Premier, who is the highest representative of the French administration, carried on

negotiations with Germany behind the back of the minister, who was in final communication with the Government at Berlin, and they say that the premier was influenced by persons who had their own interests in the disagreement regarding Morocco, and the entire "policy" of the government was carried on from the office of a newspaper.

It is true that when Parliament learned of the acts of the cabinet, he was removed; but the fact that the Premier did not fear that public opinion might condemn him for his actions, this fact alone shows that public opinion is not yet sufficiently developed in the country which fought so splendidly for the emancipation of the people.

In the United States the President has a great deal of power but the people are the true rulers. No President would dare to do any thing which is contrary to public opinion. The people, the great mass of voters, the readers of newspapers —they are the true masters of the American Government, and no public official could allow himself to do such things as those which we heard of recently in Paris.

In American politics there are no Dreyfus cases, no secrets regarding a "Casimir Perrier death," none of the secret scandals which are constantly revealed to the world. Public opinion prevails here more than it has prevailed in any other democratic country.

Government by the people is the best type of government which people can think of. But there is quite a difference as to how a democratic government is utilized, and there can be no doubt that in the United States it is utilized much better than even in the great Republic on the other side of the ocean. (*Tageblatt*, January 16, 1912, NN, 12.)

8. UNSOLICITED PROVIDERS OF THE EAST SIDE—A NEW MOVEMENT TO GIVE THE EAST SIDE A NEW NAME.

* * * *

The program of the new movement about which we tell briefly has a twofold purpose. Besides changing the name, the East Side Protective Association is also anxious to organize the inhabitants into a distinct community.

The second purpose of the program is not so bad. Just as is the case in every neighborhood, there is plenty of room for improvement on the East Side. The fault is with the Protective Association, which has betrayed itself in its first aim. Seeing in what direction the association's activities are aimed one can imagine what sort of a community they would want to create. But that is not important.

What interests us most are the motives which have influenced the East Side Protective Association to seek a new name. The only motive for their movement is the fact that the words "east sider" have become words of reproach. In other words, they are ashamed of the fact that they are east siders and would like to obtain a new adjective. Of course, there remains an important question: If it is a disgrace to be an inhabitant of the section that bears the name East Side, of what avail will the new name be or how will the new name help it?

But neither is this important. Most significant of all is the question as to how the East Side Protective Association arrived at the conclusion that the East Side has to be ashamed of its name and ought to seek a new one. A far more important point is involved here, namely, as

to whether there really are any reasons why the inhabitants of the East Side should feel ashamed.

It is true that in several sections of New York there exists a certain prejudice against the east sider. But that is not because of the name, but rather because of the fact that the East Side is inhabited by immigrant elements against whom other inhabitants are prejudiced.

And that situation arises out of the fact that the other inhabitants are not sufficiently acquainted with the life and aims of the east sider and their life and aims are puzzles to them.

We Jews have no reason to feel ashamed of ourselves and of our neighborhood. With all its faults, the East Side is the most cultured section of the entire city; the East Side is the liveliest quarter of the greatest city in America. Every new reporter, every new artist who has something new to say or some new form to bring before the public, must come to the East Side for recognition, and usually receives it there.

Commissioner Howe delivers his more radical lectures on the East Side. Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Relations Committee, announced his program to the East Side and in that way to the entire city, if not to the entire country.

The famous dancer Isadora Duncan, fled from tedious Broadway and came to the poor East Side to receive artistic inspiration. These are all examples of the last few months and hundreds of such examples can be found.

The East Side is the center of lectures, debates, musical and literary evenings, etc. From the East Side libraries the greatest number of serious books are drawn. The

East Side theaters have begun to play Ibsen, Hauptman, and Strindberg at the same time that Broadway amuses the people with trained dogs and horses. (*Der Tog*, July 8, 1915, LN, 45).

9. NATIONALISM AND WAR

President Butler of Columbia University, in his report yesterday to the trustees of Columbia, expressed several very interesting ideas regarding nationalism and war. Doctor Butler says that we must develop in every person international feelings. We must teach the youth that a citizen of a large country is not an enemy; that he is a friend. We have to teach them to think of peace and harmony, and by these means war will be avoided instead of strengthening the feeling for war by nationalism.

But that does not imply that one should not feel love and patriotism for his own nation—only that nationalism is dangerous. It leads to war, which results in hatred; not the quiet and peaceful nationalism which demands that we should cherish and remain true to our national honor, our national hopes and ideals. The opponents of war, the apostles of peace and of internationalism, are also nationalists, but in the higher and more idealistic sense. They wish that their nation should achieve honor and culture, enjoy art, etc., but not necessarily upon the battlefield. (*Tageblatt*, November 18, 1914, NN, 146).

B. Editorials containing *two* points:

10. NATIVE AMERICANS NEED THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We have already written about the splendid idea of Commissioner of Immigration, Doctor Howe, and Acting

Mayor, George McAneny, who have made all preparations to convert the celebration of the Fourth of July into a festival for the Americanization of immigrants.

We have applauded this idea as an attempt to make clear to the population the great significance and value of American freedom and American citizenship

The festival of Fourth of July, Independence Day, the day of American independence, is the best time to acquaint the present and future citizens of the United States with the high ideals of humanity and equality that inspired those who framed the American Constitution. On this day it is most appropriate to show to the immigrant that America is not only the land of the dollar, the land of great material possibilities, but that it is still more the land of unlimited spiritual possibilities, the place of high ideals and of unlimited possibilities for growth and development to those who did not enjoy such opportunities in their fatherlands or stepmother lands.

We want to call attention here to another point which makes Americanization Day especially significant.

This is not merely a festival for immigrants, this is a national holiday, a festival of American ideals. The entire American community, native-born Americans are interested in this day no less than the immigrants, and perhaps moreso.

The immigrant, especially one who comes from a land in which he was oppressed or persecuted, may perhaps appreciate the significance of American freedom without any special festivals. The immigrant for whom it is possible to compare his present freedom with his former limitations,

values American citizenship, even if it is not pointed out to him.

The native Americans, however, do not know what lack of freedom means—they have not felt the taste of national, religious, and cultural oppression. They have received American freedom in finished form as a matter of fact, as something into which one is born. They are often inclined therefore not to appreciate American freedom as it should be, and when we hear in America of different plans to limit freedom, they almost always emanate from native-born Americans and not from immigrants.

Americanization Day is perhaps more necessary for those who are citizens of America by birth than for those who become citizens of their own free choice.

It is necessary to show them that the great hordes of newly arrived citizens are not competitors who come to exploit America, but that they are the future champions of a better America that will realize in full measure the principles and ideals of the early founders of this great American Republic. (*Der Tog*, July 5, 1915, NN, 6, 14).

11. AMERICANIZING THE AMERICANS

Theodore Roosevelt, speaking about the new movement to convert the Fourth of July into a day for Americanization of immigrants, calls attention to the fact that there are a sufficient number of Americans whom it would be well to Americanize.

* * * *

In a notable article on "Americanization Day" in the current issue of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, Ex-President Roosevelt says:

"People can not teach what they do not themselves know. They can not give what they do not themselves possess. Let the present self-respecting duty-performing American man and woman show their real and hearty fellow-feeling with and respect for the immigrant, by trying to help that immigrant to a loftier patriotism and to the practical application of such patriotism in every-day life in the home and the neighborhood, the State and the Nation."

Mr. Roosevelt has succinctly summed up all that Independence Day means. "Devotion to, aye, sacrifice for home and country. That is what the signers of the Declaration of Independence had in mind when they appended their names to this great humanizing document."

"Our own lives must express the loftiest ideals of Americanism and of American institutions. Our example must teach the world that there is something higher than material possessions.

"Americanization Day should mean for all of us humanity and the love for what is right, noble and pure."

In those words of the ex-President there is a very fine thought. It is necessary for immigrants to Americanize themselves in the highest sense of the world, but the Americans are in need of that sort of Americanization just as much as are the immigrants.

The Americans who stood with revolvers in their hands back of Governor Slayton's house and were prepared to lynch him, those men need Americanization much more than do the honest and quiet immigrants. The ex-Governor of Georgia, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Watson are also very much in need of Americanization. It would be

די געשיכטע פון אמעריקא

און פון אמעריקאנער פאלק

— פון —

פרעזידענט וואודראו ווילסאן

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נאך-אמעריקא אידער די ענגלענדער זיינען געקומען.

אין דער צייט, ווען די ענגלענדער האבען אנגעהויבען איינוואנדערען
קיין אמעריקא, איז שוין געווען פאראיבער די אטעם-פערציאפענדע, נייגע

דער פיערטער דושלאי

דער פיערטער דושלאי איז, אויב מען קען זיך אזוי אויסדריקען, "דער
אמעריקאנער "יציאת מצרים". דער טאג איז ווירקען א נאציאן געהט

דערצעהלט דאס איערע קינדער

אינטערעסאנטע מעשהלעך וואס עלטערען קענען
דערצעהלען זייערע קינדער פאר'ן שלאפען גיהן.

געזאמעלט און בעארבייט

פ ו ן י צ ח ק א ב ן

דער בליהענדער שטעקען

מיט פיער יאהרען צוריק, האט נעלעבט
אין דער שטאדט פראנקפורט א ועהר
פרומער איד וועלכער האט נההויסען ר'
יהודה, אבער צוליעב זיין נרויס פרומ-
קייט, האט מען אהם נערופען "ר' יהודה

(merit) — האט צו איהם ר' יהודה
נעזאנט, יזייענדיג איהם דעם נרויסען
ענריגען שטעקען. — ס'אין ניט אנ-
דערש נאר דו האסט זיכער נעטהאן עפעס
א נוטס כוכח kindness צו דיינע
פריהערינע ברידער.
"ווייט כ'האב מיך אפנעוונדערט פון ם

no more than right that we should have an Americanization Day, not only for immigrant Jews and Italians but also for the native Americans who do not know how a decent American ought to behave.

But that does not mean that the immigrant is not in need of Americanization. It is necessary for all who enjoy the prosperity and protection of this country to know what free government means and to participate in all civic responsibilities as a citizen of this great American Republic. (*Tageblatt*, July 2, 1915, NN, 6–14).

12. NEW YORK, A HEALTHFUL AND HONEST CITY.

We have known for a long time that New York has many virtues but the statistics of last year place New York among the highest with regard to two important matters: health and honesty.

This statement refutes the opinion that the larger a city becomes the worse health conditions become. This opinion has been hitherto considered as definite, about which no questions are to be asked. There are quite a number of "certain" things which prove themselves to be quite uncertain when they are scrutinized more carefully. Who can not understand that where the population is smaller, the air clearer, and the streets wider, the rate of mortality should be lower than in the narrow, crowded large city, and yet statistics show that New York is one of the healthiest cities in the country, despite our tenements, our East Side, and all other crowded sections.

It is the same with regard to criminality. Common sense dictates that where the city is larger criminality and

degeneracy should be more rampant. The large city is a better hiding place for all sorts of bandits. Here they can protect themselves more easily against the police and here all criminals have more room for activity. The plain, cold figures show that in New York there were committed comparatively fewer crimes than in other cities.

New York is a healthy and a safe city. This does not have to prevent anyone, however, from going to the country and seeking his fortune there if he thinks that he can get along better there than here. We would not want that the movement which has been going on for years from New York to the country should stop. (*Tageblatt*, January 9, 1912, LN, 16, 37.)

13. ROOSEVELT AND WAR

There are many, many things for which we have always liked Theodore Roosevelt. Above all, we like him because he does not seek the trodden paths of the threshed-out politicians nor the threshed-out words of the beaten routine, whenever he has to say or do something.

We always liked him because he not only had the courage to think differently from others, but he also (which is more important) had the courage to express that which was different.

But we must admit that we never admired him more strongly than during the last few weeks, because of his attitude towards the present war.

The English newspapers do not write much about Roosevelt's attitude towards the war.

They can not write. To agree with him means to strengthen his influence. To criticize him? But his point

of view is so strong, his logic so keen, that every attempt to "tear him down" would have an opposite effect.

And the newspapers are silent and the press says nothing about Roosevelt's criticism of the war. And that which every citizen, every person would have to raise to-day as the greatest and most important issue not only of this day but also of our generation, passes us by calmly.

What is Roosevelt's attitude? What is his message to the people?

He declares that while President Wilson is right in declaring America neutral in this war, and while it is absolutely necessary that America remain neutral to the end, it does not mean that our neutrality should destroy our political conscience, should bind our tongues against expressing our feelings of disgust, of fear, and condemnation against brutalities and meanness that are committed in the war and which must violate every feeling of right and humanity.

And while it is all right, Roosevelt says, to make treaties of peace and arbitration among the different countries in the world, as is being done now by Wilson, this war has proven how silly and aimless all the treaties written on paper are when there is no really strong physical power, that is, a fleet and an army to compel the other countries to obey these treaties.

Wilson, Roosevelt says, has done well to inform the world that America will stand aside in this war, but, at the same time, it was his duty, Wilson's duty, to protest against the forceful violation of Belgium's neutrality by Germany after Germany had promised by treaty to guard and protect her neutrality.

What is the aim and purpose of all treaties in this world if at the first opportunity and excuse, when it suits one or the other side, this treaty may be declared to be a "scrap of paper" and they can do whatever they want. * * *

And there is no doubt that Roosevelt is right; and despite our great respect for Wilson and our great confidence in his administration, we feel that he has allowed one of the greatest opportunities to pass when America could have appeared before the world as the upholder of true culture and civilization. All are anxious for our good opinion, for our good will. Wilhelm, Nicholas, and the French Republic, the English Monarchy, even Turkey considers the feeling and opinion of America. * * *

At a time when countries who are proud of their civilization and who boast of their culture, lower themselves to the status of imitating cannibals and barbarians, it is ridiculous to hide one's self behind "neutrality" with our principles and feelings, and allow the beast in man not only perfect freedom on land and sea and in the air, but also in our conscience and our understanding.

Neutrality means simply not to meddle in the war—not to help either side with armies, with people, or with any means of killing people.

Neutrality does not mean, however, to remove the heart of the people and substitute therefor a stone, to muzzle our mouths and to put ice on our brains. Neutrality does not mean to embrace barbarism. Neutrality does not mean to flatter brutality. In this we agree with Roosevelt. (*Warheit*, November 10, 1914. NN, 168, 205.)

14. THE VICTORY OF THE LOCAL UNIONS AND THE JEWISH TRAGEDY IN RUSSIA.

The cloak makers' difficulty has ended with the complete recognition of the union's rights. What the union claimed all along since the protocol was broken off—namely that the union is strong enough to stand on its own feet without a protocol—that has been confirmed in a splendid, impressive way.

Several days ago our quarters seethed because of the victory of the Tailors' Union. To-day we are celebrating the festival of the great Cloak Makers' Union.

The decision of the Mayor's Committee is a complete victory for the union. The employers have now issued a circular advising their members not to be in any hurry to accept any permanent settlement. Well, that it perhaps not business-like and also un-American. But that is not dangerous. Their circular merely makes them look ridiculous. The union not only has the trade in its hands, not only the sympathy of all workers of America, but public opinion is also on its side.

The Mayor's Committee did not consist of workers. It consisted of persons who associate with millionaires. But they are interested in social questions. It was an absolutely impartial committee, and its members are prominent people who are respected throughout the entire country.

Will the employers dare to disregard the decision of such an arbitration committee? Will they dare to resume the fight with the great, truly mighty union?

It is ridiculous.

The great winter season is beginning. A great deal of work is expected. The decision of the Mayor's Committee will be carried out. * * *

And now, that the troubles are over and we are beginning to earn money, let us start to think seriously of the great tragedy of our brethren in Russia.

Jewish workers of America! Millions of Jews are being torn to pieces by wild beasts in human form. They are being constantly uprooted from their homes.

Begin at once to gather funds, in the same brave, organized way as you carry on your struggles.
(*Vorwaerts*, July 25, 1915, LN, 82, 99.)

15. HOW SHALL WE GATHER MONEY FOR THE JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS?

All are going about with one source of sorrow and one question. The sorrow is caused by our hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of Jewish war sufferers, and the question is "How shall we help them?"

It is really a question of life and death. Hundreds of thousands are dying of starvation and with seven cents a day a life can be sustained.

We are concerned here with the duties which we, as Jews in America, owe to the victims of these outrages. The main question is, "What shall be done in order to gather sums of money?" * * *

In such a way all great things are accomplished in America. In such a way, and only in such a way, great undertakings achieve success. Without that, there will be no results, but speeches and debates * * *

Naturally there must be worked out a system of control over the charity boxes. All are anxious to help; but everything must be done with system and energy—in a real American way. Only then will we have results. (*Vorwaerts*, July 28, 1915, NJ, 99, 111)

16. GOV. MOSES ALEXANDER.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers—and especially to the young men—His Excellency, Moses Alexander, Governor of the State of Idaho, United States of America.

We want you to know this gentleman because he is a Jew, a real Jew, president of Cong. Beth Israel, member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Isn't he an interesting individual, this Governor of Idaho—this first Jew to be elected anywhere in the United States to that high office? And isn't he even more interesting—more worth knowing—because he is a real Jew! So many of us are apt to imagine that by being Jews we are burdened with a terrible responsibility. That being a Jew handicaps us, defeats our ambitions, thwarts our careers and puts obstacles in the paths of our progress. Well, then, here is one Jew who didn't find this faith a handicap, whose career was not blighted because of it. He was elected because he is a real Jew. He did not hold himself aloof from Jewish interests, and yet—he was elected Governor of the sovereign State of Idaho.

Who elected him? The Jews of Idaho? There is only one Jewish congregation in the entire State, that of Boise City, of which he is president. He was therefore

not elected by the Jewish vote. But he was elected by the men and women of Idaho because they felt that the affairs of their State would be safest in the hands of Moses Alexander statesman, synagogue leader—Jew!

Here, indeed is something for everyone who thinks that being a Jew is somehow harmful to him, to think about.

But—yes, there is a "but." If Mr. Moses Alexander had not done one thing which most Jews in America will not do, he might never have been heard of. He had the good sense to get away; away to the West, where a man who is a man, has elbow-room, where he can display his true qualities without being hampered by the cramping condition of the tumultuous city. Many young men are wasting themselves away in the big cities of the East who have the same qualities as this Jewish Governor, except perhaps his courage. Perhaps none of them imitating Mr. Alexander's example, would attain his rank, but they would reach a higher rung on life's ladder than they will ever reach in the crowded, cold, and indifferent cities.

Two lessons stand out clearly when we think of Governor Alexander. They are: (1) Go West, young Jew! (2) If you go West, be proud and frank, and above all, be a Jew like the Governor of the State of Idaho. (*Tageblatt*, English Page, November 23, 1914, NN, 63, 37.)

C. Editorials containing *three* points:

17. THE CHANGE IN WASHINGTON

The great official change which occurs to-day in Washington, when William Howard Taft makes place for Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States, reveals the

spirit of the American people, and is an example for all free people in the world. We can not compare this historical occurrence with the installation of the new President of France several weeks ago, for there, in truth, everything remained exactly as it was before. The President of France was elected by Parliament, by the members of the House of Deputies of the Senate, who themselves were elected years ago. They have selected one who agrees with them and who will not be able to control their actions even a tenth as much as the President of the United States influences the actions of Congress. Here the new President was elected by the people themselves after one of the most heated and hotly contested political struggles that has ever been conducted. The passions, the prejudiced selfishness of tens of millions of citizens, have contributed to months of excitement.

The decision on the day of election was a big surprise. A great party which has ruled for sixteen years was almost destroyed. The President about whom most inhabitants of the land have had and still have a good opinion personally, was defeated worse than any candidate of a large party that the oldest inhabitants can remember. A man who four years ago was unknown to ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of the land was elected to be the mighty representative of the greatest Republic of the world. He assumes the duties of his office with a solid Congress of his own party behind him, with a Cabinet of new men, of whom not one has held any important executive office before. There begins a new chapter of political history.

The change is greater than in other countries after a

bloody revolution, and still the mass of the people are happy and unconcerned. The gaiety and the indifference do not arise from the conviction that the change is a good one * * * . But there is rooted in the hearts of the American people a conviction that we must accept the results of the election; that when we have once voted and counted the votes, the struggle is at an end, and there is no other choice than to accept the leaders and party that won out * * *.

Woodrow Wilson becomes to-day President of the entire Nation. All hope for the best. All wish him a successful administration. (*Morgen Journal*, March 4, 1913, NN, 12, 17, 74.)

18. SUBWAY WORKERS AS CITIZENS.

A new difficulty in the building of the New York subways which has arisen over the question as to the citizenship of the workers is proof of the danger in allowing the Poor Laws to remain on the statutes. We believe that the law that only a citizen may be employed to do such work as digging subways is a poor one, because it is well known that this type of work is always done by "newcomers," and that natives do not want to perform such tasks. But, officers and contractors have no right to decide what laws they want to observe and which laws they do not like. There are lawful ways in which we can get rid of a poor law, and it is a crime to employ other methods.

If this law had been strictly enforced from the first day that it went into effect, it would doubtless long ago have been removed or it might have been changed so as not

to be a source of hindrance to useful municipal undertakings. The man who is five or six years in this country and who can speak English—these are the present requirements of citizenship—can usually find much better work than digging tunnels; even twenty or thirty per cent higher wages than the subway diggers are paid at present would not attract him to this work. It would therefore not be difficult to convince the lawmakers in Albany that it ought to be sufficient for one to have his "first" papers to be permitted to do such work.

It could also be proven that when this law was adopted seventeen years ago, it was very easy to become a citizen, that the entire plan was carried through in order to help a certain class of contractors to control certain districts for the benefit of Tammany Hall.

To-day is is absurd to admit immigrants and to forbid them to work at such hard and poorly paid labor. That is the kind of work for which they are really brought here. But the way in which to have made this clear was by strict enforcement of the law and by seeking to nullify it through the courts as unconstitutional or to change it in Albany. The course which has been pursued hitherto becomes Russia more than America.

They ignored the fact that there was such a law and depended upon happy chance or political influence to see to it that others would also ignore it. This is a dangerous practice which must be discouraged under all circumstances; and although our sympathy is not with the union which is persecuting those immigrant workers who are not citizens, it would not harm to have the contractors and politicians who ignored the law punished as a warning to employ

different methods in the future. (*Morgen Journal*, Nov. 19, 1914, LN, 66, 68, 42.)

D. Editorial containing *four* points:

19. THE LAST TWO STATES.

It is expected now that the President will issue the necessary proclamation declaring Arizona and New Mexico officially new States. The total of equal States in the Union will thereby be increased to forty-eight. All obstacles against the admittance of these last two territories have been removed. Arizona has voted unanimously to nullify the recall of judges, which was included in her constitution and New Mexico has adopted by a great majority, a plan whereby it would be much easier to amend her new constitution. When the last step will be taken and the two new States will send their Senators and Congressmen to Washington, it will mean that the entire United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico are organized in independent States, with their own State Governments and with all the rights to make their own laws with regard to internal matters.

There remains in this country but one Territory or stretch of land which belongs to the United States in general and to none of the individual States. That is the "District of Columbia" or the capital of Washington and its immediate environs. This district remains and will always remain as it is, in the same way as our ancient Jewish capital about which it is said: "Jerusalem was never divided into tribes." This is not the only way in which the organization

of the United States is similar to that of the Jewish form of government in ancient times * * *.

Arizona enters the Union as a completely Democratic State and it will in all political calculations for the present be considered as one of the States of the South * * *. New Mexico has proven itself less bound to one of the great parties and the situation there points to greater independence and therefore also, to greater interest from the political point of view. The exact election returns of New Mexico have just been made public and they show that the voters have divided the most important offices among both parties * * *. This is very encouraging. Such voters will compel both parties to do as much good as possible * * * The independent voter who votes now with one, and now with the other party, attracts the greatest amount of attention. The Socialist candidate for Governor in that State drew less than 2,000 votes—exactly 1,787. This shows that the number of persons who think that salvation lies in the creation of a third party is pretty small. A different candidate on the same ticket drew several hundred additional votes, but that must have been due to personal reasons.

A party man in the Socialistic sense is one who votes the entire ticket. Many votes for one candidate is detrimental to a party, as the drop in the Jewish districts of New York show very clearly.

The proclamation of the new States will be no more than a formality and the new States will be admitted without any other ceremonies, in the usual practical political way in which such matters are accomplished here.

Still it has a much greater historical significance than

several matters which attract greater attention. It is worth mentioning also that New Mexico has terminated her history as a Territory with a Jewish Secretary of State, Mr. Nathan Jaffa, and Arizona's first legislature will have at least one Jewish member of whom we know, Mr. Leon F. Jacobs, a young business man of Phoenix. (*Morgen Journal*, Jan. 2, 1912, NN 17, 11, 49, 63.)

APPENDIX G—ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLAN OF ENGLISH LESSONS IN THE *Vorwaerts*

On Friday, November 26th, 1920, there appeared on the front page the fol'owing announcement:

LEARN ENGLISH THROUGH THE VORWAERTS

This Sunday we will begin to print in the *Vorwaerts* short English stories, translated and explained in Yiddish, so that the reader may learn the English language easily. The articles have been prepared for the *Vorwaerts* by the noted author of English-Yiddish dictionaries and text-books, Alexander Harkavy, in accordance with the above plan. From several of such lessons the reader will get a good start, and the beginning is most important. The rest follows very quickly.

The purpose of these lessons is to acquaint the Jewish immigrant little by little with a thousand of the most important English words. For many a smaller number of words is sufficient. Even if one knows but several hundred words well, one is able to increase his vocabulary by hearing

the English language used at meetings, on the street, or at home, where the children speak English. Before one notices it, one soon begins to read the English newspapers, and the knowledge of the language increases rapidly.

This is a very practical plan. The purpose of it is to avoid having the reader strain himself. We expect the reader to enjoy the content of the lessons, and while reading he will learn the language at the same time.

The first lesson or story will appear next Sunday.

APPENDIX H—DETERMINING EFFECTIVENESS OF EDITORIALS

The scope of the present study has been limited to the determination of the volume and character of the civic influence radiated by the New York Yiddish press thru its editorial columns. The next task requiring consideration is the development of the necessary psychological tests which would have to be applied to different editorials in order to determine objectively the extent to which they actually influenced the readers whom they reached.

The writer ventures to present a tentative proposal for an objective scale or method of measuring or evaluating the effectiveness of points stated in editorials. He has arbitrarily allotted definite ratings to the various factors involved, which admittedly have no scientific basis but which represent merely the personal views of the writer. They are set forth in the hope that they may prove of some help to the student who will undertake a more comprehensive investigation of this particular phase of the problem.

TENATIVE PROPOSAL FOR SCALE OR METHOD OF MEASURING OR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDITORIAL POINTS

External Features or Factors Involved:—

	Rating Allotted
I. *Amount of Attention Received*:	
A. *Number* of points: This is the *only subject* of the editorial	20
B. *Space*: An *entire* editorial *column* is devoted to this point	20
C. *Heading*:	
1) The point is *stated* in the heading of the editorial	20
2) The point is *referred* to in the heading of the editorial	10
D. *Size* of *type*: The editorial is printed in larger type (as compared with the size used in the news columns)	20
E. *Placing*: The editorial is conspicuously placed	
1) At the head of the *first* column (main editorial)	20
2) At the head of the *second* column—(in newspapers which print two editorial columns)	10
II. *Sphere of Influence*:	
A. Newspapers having a circulation up to 25,000—multiply the total rating obtained under I by	1
B. Newspapers having a circulation of 26,000 to 50,000—multiply the total rating obtained under I by	2

C. Newspapers having a circulation of 51,000 to 75,000—multiply the total rating obtained under I by 3

Discussion:

In IA, if the editorial contains two points, a rating of 10 would be allotted to each point, a rating of 5 if it is one of 4 points, etc. Similarly in IB, a rating of 10 would be allotted if one half of an editorial column is devoted to the making of a point, 6.7 if one third of an editorial column is devoted to the making of a point, etc. Of course, it will be necessary to define clearly what is understood by an editorial column, as it varies with different newspapers. Furthermore, the assumption that an increase in the amount of space devoted to the making of an editorial point, implies a proportionate increase in the effectiveness of the editorial, is questionable. Whether an editorial proves more effective from every point of view when it is longer or shorter, remains to be decided by careful psychological tests.

In IC, ID, and IE no credit will be allotted to a point if it is not included in the heading, if the editorial is not printed in larger type than that used for ordinary news items, or if it is not in the main editorial, or in the one which is placed at the head of the second column, if more than one column is devoted to editorials.

While most of the newspapers included in the Yiddish press have a circulation ranging from 50,000 to 100,000, the writer deemed it advisable to assign a priori a rating of 1 to the newspapers having a circulation of 25,000 or less, as most of the foreign language newspapers will fall

into that class Here, too, the question as to whether an increase in newspaper circulation necessarily implies a proportionate growth in influence editorially, will have to be considered by the investigator who will study this problem more intensively.

ID will remain *constant* in the case of newspapers which print but one editorial column and in larger type. The rating for II (Sphere of influence) in each newspaper will, also, remain constant for all editorials printed during a certain year.

The method presented above is intended to be merely the first step in the attempt to evolve a scheme for evaluating editorials objectively. The scale proposed has visible defects and shortcomings. For an example, the style in which an editorial is written is without doubt a decisive factor in its effectiveness. Whether it is bombastic or temperate; forceful, impressive, to the point and convincing or rambling and a dry matter-of-fact discussion,—all contribute to the total effect of an editorial. It is difficult, however, to decide these points without allowing the subjective, personal element to predominate. Perhaps it may be advisable merely to note some of the outstanding characteristics or features of the editorials with regard to *type* (conservative or sensational, superficial or solid), organization and purpose (informative, persuasive, interpretative, argumentative, entertaining), scope of subject matter, etc.

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Note

This study is among the very first of its type and the number of books bearing directly upon this dissertation is very limited. There is a wide range of related material, however, of which the writer has availed himself. All the works referred to in the text are listed below. A number of other books and articles that have been found useful have also been included.

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